
SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE.

CORRECTED FOR THE YEAR

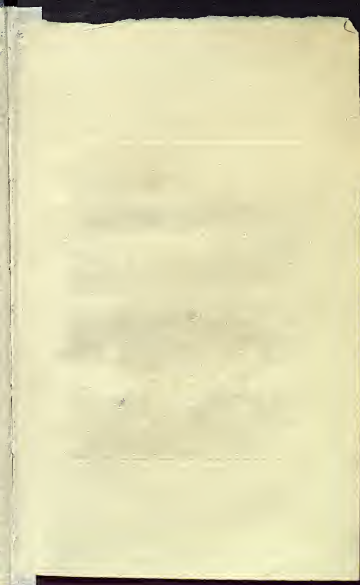
1806.

*Embellished with four Views, neatly
Engraved.*

Cope Collection

500 03.5

J. M. Fannell





—Edinburgh ed.

*A View of Southampton
from the Beach.*

Printed & Sold by BAKER & FLETCHER
SOUTHAMPTON.

M. Shildham

THE
SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE :

COMPRISING

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

ANCIENT and PRESENT STATE

Of Southampton and its Neighbourhood :

WITH

EVERY PARTICULAR

NECESSARY FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE

STRANGER and TRAVELLER.



A NEW and IMPROVED EDITION.



Urbs speciosa situ, nitidis pulcherrima tectis,
Grata peregrinis, deliciosa suis.



Southampton;

PRINTED AND SOLD BY T. BAKER AND SON,
IN THE HIGH-STREET.

✓
274

Advertisement.

THE present work has been so long received with approbation, that a preface may seem almost superfluous. Two particulars, however, belong to this renewed edition, each of them requiring an observation. The first, that every attention has been paid to its improvement, so as to secure its pre-eminence for neatness of arrangement, and extent and accuracy of information. What remains, in the second place, is a tribute of thanks to those gentlemen who kindly lent their assistance to the present edition, and who were most politely willing to have extended that assistance, had the limits of the work required or admitted of it.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. <i>Ancient State of Southampton</i>	PAGE 5
CHAP. II. <i>Present State of Southampton</i>	20
CHAP. III. <i>Of the Religious Houses, Churches, Schools, Charities, &c.</i>	31
CHAP. IV. <i>Of the Mineral Water, Air, Sea Bathing, Amusements, &c.</i>	42
CHAP. V. <i>Of the Monuments of Antiquity in the Neighbourhood of Southampton; Clausen- tum, St. Dionysius's Priory, & Netley Abbey</i>	51
CHAP. VI. <i>New Forest</i>	65
CHAP. VII. <i>The Towns, Villages, and Seats, in the Neighbourhood of Southampton</i>	74
<i>An Account of the Posts, Stage Coaches, Waggon, Packets, &c, and the Rates of Chairs</i>	93
<i>A Perpetual Tide Table</i>	97
<i>Distances of Roads from Southampton to the prin- cipal Towns in England</i>	98

THE
SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

Ancient State of Southampton.

THERE is no authority for imagining that Southampton existed during the government of the Romans in Britain. No traces of the masonry of that people have ever been discovered, nor any of their coins found in it. The idea of the ancient station Clausentum having occupied this spot, is entirely erroneous, as hath lately been fully proved, both by the arguments of the Rev. Mr. Warner,* and the recent discoveries at Bittern. Of these discoveries we shall give some particulars in a future chapter.

The recorded history of Southampton does not commence till the ninth century. The first accounts are very disastrous. The fierce and sanguinary Danes,

* In a work entitled *An Attempt to ascertain the Situation of the ancient Clausentum.*—4to. 1792.

who infested the English coasts without intermission for almost two centuries, made repeated descents on old Hampton, and more than once wrapped the place in fire and blood. In the year 838, during the reign of Ethelwolf, these rovers landed from a fleet of thirty-three galleys, and committed sad depredations and atrocities on the town and its inhabitants. Wolphard the gallant governor of the county, however, collected a body of forces, and marched to the spot, where, in a bloody rencounter, he defeated the invaders, and drove them to their ships.*

The sloth and pusillanimity of Ethelred gave the Danes a fair opportunity of ravaging his kingdom with impunity. About the year 981, they landed from seven great ships at Southampton, and committed their usual enormities. Scarcely twelve years elapsed before they were again seen at the same spot, repeating their cruelties and devastations, headed by Sueno king of Denmark, and Olauts king of Norway. In this expedition, however, they did not adhere to their old plan of confining themselves to the sea-coast; but, imboldened by the inactivity of the king, seized on all the horses they could find, and carried the terror of their arms into the more inland counties. The distress

* Sax. Chron. p. 73. Lel. Collect. i. 192.

and danger of the English now became excessive ; but the weakness of Ethelred could adopt no other means for lessening them than those of bribery. The two leaders were promised a reward of 16,000*l*, on condition of their returning peaceably to the North. The terms were accepted, and they sat down quietly at Southampton until the money was paid ; when they fulfilled their contract, and Olaus, keeping his promise, returned to England no more.*

The exertions of Edmund Ironside were unable to deprive the Danes of that footing which the imbecility of his predecessor had suffered them to acquire in England ; and, after repeated contests, he was under the necessity of yielding half his kingdom to their leader Canute.

Several circumstances conspire to place Canute's character in a very respectable light. He not only appears to have been an able sovereign, and a gallant and enterprising commander ; but to have possessed habits of thought and reflection, rather uncommon in the leaders of his age and nation. Of this the following anecdote may be produced as a proof. Crowned with success, and surrounded by pomp and power, Canute was not without his flatterers. His courtiers

* Sax. Chron.

vied with each other in their adulation towards him; and one of them, on a particular time, exclaimed in the hyperbolical language of Eastern compliment, That there was nothing but what he could effect. The king, willing to place the absurdity and meanness of the parasite in a proper light, ordered a chair to be carried to the sea-shore (for he was then at Southampton), when the tide was flowing. Having seated himself near the edge of the water, he commanded the waves to retire, and obey the voice of him who was omnipotent. They, however, observing their natural course, gradually approached, and at length reached his feet; when, turning to the courtiers who surrounded him, he severely upbraided them for their flattery, remarking, that the most powerful created being was but impotent and weak, when compared with the Lord and Ruler of the universe; with whom omnipotence resided, and who alone could say to the ocean, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." *

When William the Conqueror made his famous national survey, the particulars of which are preserved in Domesday Book, we find the town contained seventy-nine men in demesne. The minute is to the following effect:

* Hen. Hunt, Hist. vi. 209.

“ In the borough of Hantune the king has seventy--
 “ nine men in demefne, who pay a land-tax of seven
 “ pounds, and alfo paid the fame fum in the time of
 “ king Edward the Confellor ; twenty-seven of whom
 “ pay eight pence each ; two of them pay twelve
 “ pence each ; and the remaining fifty pay fix pence
 “ each.” *

This extract proves that Hampton was a Burgh, and confequently a place of fome trade and importance, in the Anglo-Saxon times.

Its incorporation by charter took place in the reign of Henry II ; and confirmations and additions were granted by Richard I, John, Edward II. and III, Henry IV, V, and VI.

John, immediately on his coming to the throne, gave the farm of Southampton, together with the port of Portsmouth, to the burgefles of this town, in confideration of an annual payment into the exchequer of 200*l.* fterling.

Under the auspices of its charters, and aided by many local privileges and immunities, Southampton foon began to increafe in opulence and confideration. A brisk wine trade was carried on between it and the coaft of France : the flannaries were removed hither :

* Warner's Hampshire extracted from *Domesday Book*.

and general commerce, the certain harbinger of wealth, began to unfold its advantages to the inhabitants. In the tenth of Richard I, the port revenue amounted to 40l. 5s. 8d; and in the seventeenth year of his successor, the *compotus*, or sum to be accounted for, was the usual *redditus* of 200l; eleemosynary donations to certain monks, 9l. 5s; and for fifty-eight tuns of French, Gascon, and Anjou wines, and for two tuns of Spanish or Portuguese, 50l. and one mark.

The jurisdiction of Southampton port was so extensive, that its burghesses were liable to impositions from the artifices of the neighbouring maritime towns, which sometimes took advantage of the distance between them and the head port, to exact payments from shipping, to which they had no right. In the seventeenth year of Edward II, Lymington practised this fraud; and an action was brought by the mayor and burghesses of Southampton against that town, for having taken duties on salt, barley, and oats, to the amount of 40s, and customs on cloth to the amount of 100s. The argument of the plaintiffs was, That they held their town, with the port, extending from beyond Hurst to Langstone, of the crown, at 220l. a year. The jury confirmed the claim, and the corporation of Southampton recovered damages to the amount of 200l.

The

The increasing prosperity of Southampton received a sudden check in the reign of Edward III, during the contest which arose between Philip de Valois and that prince, respecting the succession to the crown of France. By the Salic law, instituted in very early times, no woman could govern that kingdom; so that on the decease of Charles the Fair, king of France, without issue (who had succeeded by virtue of that law), Philip de Valois claimed it, as being the next male heir. But Edward, who was son of Isabella (the daughter of Philip the Fair, and the sister of the last three kings), thought his title better than that of a cousin-german only, and pursued his claim by invading France with a powerful army. During the continuance of hostilities, a fleet consisting of fifty galleys, French, Spanish, and Genoese, came to Southampton in October, 1338, landed a large body of men, and killed all who opposed them; then entering the houses, they instantly hanged many of the superior inhabitants, plundered the town, and reduced great part of it to ashes.* They did not, however, effect this devastation with impunity; several distinguished personages of their party were slain, and among them the king of Sicily's son.

* Hen. de Knyghton. Froissart.

The lower end of Bugle-street, called 'the Gravel,' is supposed to have been at this time but slightly fortified, if at all, and was therefore probably the spot where the invaders landed.*

This disaster depressed but a short time the spirits of the Southampton people; for being an active commercial race, and receiving the countenance and assistance of the king, they soon recovered from their consternation, and began repairing the town and strengthening the fortifications. Afterward, in the time of Richard II, the castle was repaired and strengthened.†

In July, 1345, the army which afterward so memorably signalized itself in the battle of Cressy, was embarked at this port.

The army which gained such distinguished fame in the battle of Agincourt, was also mustered at Southampton, previous to its embarkation for France, in 1415. While king Henry V. was waiting here for a favourable wind, a conspiracy was discovered,

* See Sir H. Englefield's Walk through Southampton, p. 93.

† Idem, p. 72—75, and p. 93.—Henry IV, by letters under the privy seal, granted to the corporation of Southampton, for repairing and strengthening the fortifications, 100*l.* a year to be paid by the collector of the subsidy on wool exported from thence; 100*l.* of the fee-farm of the town; and he ordered a third 100*l.* to be subscribed by the inhabitants themselves.

which,

which, had it succeeded, would have effectually marred all his projects.

The earl of Cambridge, lord Scrope of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey of Heton, were the chief conspirators. Historians are divided as to the object of the plot: some asserting that the project was suggested by the court of France, which, terrified by the preparations of Henry, had engaged these three noblemen, for the bribe of a million of livres, to murder the king in Southampton; an account which Shakespeare seems to have credited: *

“ See you, my princes and my noble peers,
 “ These English monsters! my lord Cambridge here!
 “ You know how apt our love was to accord
 “ To furnish him with all appertinents
 “ Belonging to his honour: and this man
 “ Hath, for a few light crowns, lightly conspired,
 “ And sworn unto the practices of France,
 “ To kill us here, in Hampton: to the which
 “ This knight, no less for bounty bound to us
 “ Than Cambridge is, hath likewise sworn: But oh!
 “ What shall I say to thee, lord Scrope? Thou cruel,
 “ Ingrateful, savage, and inhuman creature!
 “ Thou that didst bear the key of all my counsels,
 “ That knew’st the very bottom of my soul.”

* Hen. V. act ii. scene 2.

Other writers (with greater probability) seem to think the conspiracy was formed originally by the earl of Cambridge, second son to the duke of York, who having espoused the sister of the earl of March, had zealously embraced the interests of that family, and engaged Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, to second his views.* However that may have been, the plot was happily discovered before it could be executed; and as the formalities of law were not much regarded in those days, the prisoners were speedily tried, condemned, and executed, at Southampton. Their remains were afterward interred in the chapel of God's-house in this town; where the following notification of the conspiracy and its ill success may be seen, on a monument erected by a late lord Delawar,

RICHARD, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE,
LORD SCROPE OF MASHAM,
SIR THO. GREY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
CONSPIRED
TO MURDER KING HENRY V. IN THIS TOWN,
AS HE WAS PREPARING TO SAIL WITH HIS ARMY
AGAINST CHARLES VI. KING OF FRANCE;
FOR WHICH CONSPIRACY THEY WERE EXECUTED,
AND BURIED NEAR THIS PLACE,
IN THE YEAR MCCCCCV.

In the reign of Edward IV, when the feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster raged with

* Holinshed, p. 549.

their

their utmost violence, scarce a day elapsed which was not marked by some hostilities of the opposite parties. That division of sentiments with respect to the two contenders for the crown, which pervaded almost all England, subsisted at Southampton; and blazed out with so much fury on the occasion, that a fierce skirmish ensued between the partisans of the White and Red Roses, in which several of the inhabitants lost their lives. The Yorkists being at length victorious, the leaders of the Lancastrian party were taken prisoners. Edward was of a temper too jealous and severe to pardon such an insult on his government: hastening to Southampton, he immediately commissioned Tibetot, or Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, to sit in judgment on the prisoners. About twenty of them were tried, condemned, and executed; but the malice of the monarch, not satisfied with that infliction which ought to close the scene of human punishment, permitted their breathless carcases to be impaled, and in this situation exposed to the public gaze; a mean gratification of impotent revenge, useless as it was unpopular, and what brought a deserved odium on the king, and on Tiptoft as the minister of his vengeance.*

Leland the antiquary, who was commissioned by Henry VIII. to make a perambulation through

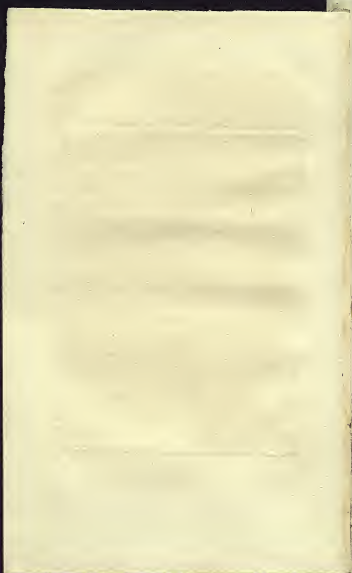
* Leland's Collect. v. 502.

England, for the purpose of searching the conventual libraries, and preserving other remains of monastic antiquity, took Southampton in his tour; and has left the following account of its state when he visited the town :

“ There be in the fair and right strong waulle of
 “ New Hampton, eight gates. Over Barr gate by
 “ N. is the *Domus Civica*, and under it the town
 “ prison. There is a great suburb without it, and a
 “ great double dyke welle watered on eche hand with-
 “ out it. The east gate is stronge, not so large as
 “ Barre gate; and in its suburb stands St. Mary’s
 “ church. To the south gate joins a castelet well
 “ ordinauncid to beat that quarter of the haven.
 “ There is another mean gate a litle more south,
 “ called God’s-house gate, of an hospital founded by
 “ two merchants, joined to it; and not far beyond it
 “ is Water gate, without which is a key. West gate
 “ is stronge, and has a key without it. There are two
 “ more gates. The glory of the castle is in the
 “ dungeon, that is both large, fair, and strong, both
 “ by work and the site of it. There be five parish
 “ churches in the town. Holy Rood church standeth
 “ in the chief street, which is one of the fairest streets
 “ that is in any town in England; and it is well buildid
 “ for timber building. There be many fair merchants’
 “ houses,



SOUTHAMPTON.



“ houses, and in the south-east part was a college of,
 “ Grey Friars. Here was also an hospital called
 “ God’s-house, founded by two merchants, impropr-
 “ ated fyns to Queen’s college, Oxford.” *

The ‘ castlelet ’ above mentioned by Leland is standing at present ; and as the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and the respectability of our marine, have long rendered it useless as a fort, it now serves the purposes of a prison for debtors. It is said to have been built by Henry VIII, who presented, at the same time, some ordnance to the town ; one piece of which is still to be seen on the adjoining platform, †

Among the number of royal visitors who have occasionally honoured Southampton with their presence, it reckons Edward VI. In the year 1552 this prince having been attacked both by the measles and small-pox, his constitution was so much weakened as to render a suspension of the toils of state absolutely necessary. By the advice of his physicians, therefore, he made a tour of amusement through the western and southern parts of his kingdom, attended by a band of three hundred and twenty soldiers ; and courtiers and servants to the amount of four thousand horse. † During this expedition, he kept up a correspondence

* Lel. Coll. 1. 502.

† Hayward.

with his friend Barnaby Fitzpatric : a series of letters with which a late elegant author some time since obliged the public.* In one of these epistles, written from Christchurch, Edward mentions his visit to Southampton ; which, from what little description he has given, appears to have been at that period in a flourishing state. " From thence [Portsmouth] we " went," says he, " to Titchfield (the earl of South-
 " ampton's house) and so to Southampton town.
 " The citizens had bestowed for our coming great cost
 " in painting, repairing, and rampairing their walls.
 " The towne is handsome, and for the bignesse of it as
 " faire houses as be at London. The citizens made
 " great cheer, and many of them kept costly tables."

Camden, who wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, informs us that the town was in his time famous for the number and beauty of its buildings, its affluent inhabitants, and the resort of numerous merchants. †

After this, Southampton seems to have declined in its trade and consequence ; being, in the year 1695 (as Gibson in his edition of Camden observes) " not
 " in the same flourishing state as formerly, for having

* Letters of Edward VI. to Barnaby Fitzpatric, printed by Mr. Walpole, Strawberry-hill.

† Gough's Camden's Britannia, i. 116.

“lost its trade it has lost also most of its inhabitants ;
“and the great houses of its merchants are now dropping to the ground, and only show its ancient magnificence.” Since this period, however, trade has again brought its advantages to Southampton, and it is at present a town of the first beauty and consideration in the West of England.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

Present State of Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON enjoys a situation in every respect eligible; it being beautiful, healthy, and commodious for commerce. The Alre or Itchen river winds to the east of the town, and the Test or Anton to the West; both of them falling into the beautiful and spacious bay, called Southampton Water. The soil on which it stands is a hard gravel; and the town rising from the river with a gentle ascent is the cause of its being always dry and clean. The entrance into Southampton from the London road is very striking; the effect being much assisted by the venerable appearance of Bar-gate, a fine remain of antiquity. This majestic portal was principally built in the reign of Edward III,* and, according to the architecture of that time, is both machicolated and em-

* The central part of the gate is much more ancient, being of early Norman work, and probably built before the Conquest.—See Sir H. Englefield's Walk through Southampton, p. 8.

battled. On its north front are portrayed two gigantic figures, one on each side of the gateway, representing Ascupart, a mighty warrior, and Sir Bevois, styled "of Southampton," his redoubted conqueror: a victory commemorated in the following couplet:

"Bevis conquer'd Ascupart, and after slew the boare,
 "And then he crofs'd beyond the seas, to combat with
 "the More."

The old walls of the town, with several of its towers and gates, and some fragments of its very ancient buildings, still remain; and have lately been illustrated by the able pen and pencil of Sir Henry Englefield, bart, in a pleasing work entitled *A Walk through Southampton*.

The High-street, in Leland's time, was supposed to be "the finest street of any town in all England;" a pre-eminence which perhaps it still maintains, if some few in the capital be excepted. It is the principal street in the town for trade; and many of its shops rival in elegance those of the metropolis. Nor are the numerous apartments appropriated to lodgings, for the summer visitants, by any means deficient in accommodations. Conduits, disposed at convenient parts of the town, supply it with excellent water, brought in pipes from springs about a mile north; the water

found within the town, though very plentiful, and very easily obtained, being rather hard. The streets are well paved and lighted, and regularly patrolled by watchmen; except in the eastern part of the town, toward St. Mary's; an extensive suburb sprung up within a few years, and thence not included in the act of parliament for paving the rest of the town. This district consists chiefly of habitations adapted to the poorer part of the community; and though not very regularly disposed, they are mostly decent buildings.

But Southampton is not without modern mansions of a more elegant description, which do credit to the taste of their proprietors; and the enterprising spirit of many of the townsmen bids fair to increase the number.

On the decease of the widow of the late chancellor Hoadley, his extensive premises being disposed of by auction, were divided by the purchasers into lots, for building a street, to be named Albion Place. The situation is beautiful and commodious, combining the pleasures of retirement from the busy part of the town, with the conveniences of near neighbourhood to it. The ten houses which are to form the south side of this street are to be somewhat in the Venetian style, while the eight of which the north side is to consist are to be rather in the Grecian manner; for strict regard is to be paid to the elevations, designed for the purpose
by

by Mr. Plaw, and the materials and symmetry of the whole must perfectly correspond. It is to be accommodated with a terrace along part of the town wall, overlooking a fine reach of water, and taking in a pleasing combination of village and forest scenery. The circumstances of the times have hitherto prevented the execution of this plan; but we are happy to learn it is intended shortly to be accomplished.

At the upper end of the field called Marlands, eighteen handsome houses, on a regular plan, are also intended to be erected; in a fine situation, with a good command of prospect. The piece of ground on which these buildings are to stand, was many years since left by a lady to the parish of Holy Rood, for apprenticing one poor girl annually. It was formerly let, with a mud hut on the premises, for 40s. annually; within these few years it was rented at 5l. only; but, when lately brought to the hammer, it was purchased for the buildings above mentioned (which are to be called Brunswick Place, in honour of the Princess of Wales) at no less a sum than 51. a year, for ninety-nine years; after which it reverts to the parish of Holy Rood. To this proof of the amazingly increased value of land in Southampton, another fact, no less singular, may be added: a house in the High-street, which,

which, in the time of Henry VIII, produced only 13s. 8d. a year, now lets for more than 20l.

The chief trade which Southampton at present enjoys, is, in coals for its own consumption and for the supply of the neighbouring towns; with Portugal for wine and fruit; and with Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, in various commodities. There are several sloops continually sailing to and from these islands (especially the two former); which, exclusive of goods with which the shopkeepers of the islands supply themselves from England, carry away annually a quantity of unwrought wool, allowed by act of parliament. To Jersey are allotted 4000, to Guernsey 2000, to Alderney 400, and to Sark 200 tods, of 32lb. each; which must be shipped from this port, or reloaded here. In return they import into the kingdom large quantities of coarse knit worsted hose. Southampton derives some advantages also from its being the key of the Isle of Wight. Since the peace, packets have again been established between this port and Havre de Grace; from which place travellers find a ready conveyance to Paris; or if the passage by water to that city be preferred, vessels may be hired to go by way of the Seine.

Southampton has many considerable wine, corn, and timber merchants. Hemp, iron, and tallow, from
Russia,

Russia, and tar and pitch from Sweden, are imported. English iron is brought coastways from Wales; and lead and glass by the colliers from Newcastle. In the late war, large quantities of Spanish wool were landed here: contracts for biscuits for the navy, and bread and clothing for the army, were executed to a considerable extent. A silk manufactory employs a number of children. Ship-building is carried on; principally, at present, of small vessels; though a few years ago several sloops of war and frigates were built here: and at the neighbouring village of Northam, for a long series of years, this business was conducted on a very extensive scale, some seventy-four having been launched from that dock. At Woodmill, in this neighbourhood, Mr. Walter Taylor has long exercised his ingenious machinery in the manufacture of blocks and pumps for the navy.

To facilitate the communication between Southampton and Salisbury, and the neighbouring country, an act of parliament has been obtained, for cutting a canal from the platform at Southampton to join the Andover navigation at Redbridge; and, leaving it at Kimbridge mill, thence to extend to Salisbury. Another cut, from Northam to a field called Houndwell adjoining the town, connected with the above-mentioned by a tunnel, unites with it the Winchester
navi-

navigation. There have been propofals alfo for joining the Wincheſter navigation with the Baſingſtoke canal, uniting the Itchen with the Thames, and thus opening a direct intercourſe between this neighbourhood and the metropolis. Should this ever be effected, the inconveniences attending the detention, by contrary winds, of veſſels bound to and from London and the weſtern ports, would be obviated; and naval ſtores might be conveyed to Portſmouth, with leſs expence to the nation than by land carriage, as well as with greater certainty than they can be at preſent by water. This would alſo open a water communication between London and Paris, in nearly a direct line.

A bridge has lately been erected acroſs the Itchen, and another acroſs the Burſledon river, over which a conſiderably nearer road is carried from Southampton to Portſmouth. The diſtances on this new road are,---from Southampton to Burſledon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles,---to Titchfield, 10 miles,---to Fareham, 12 miles,---to Goſport, 17 miles,---to Portſmouth, 21 miles.

There is alſo, from the Itchen bridge, a road opened to Botley, which takes off about three miles; and this is continued from Curdridge common, a mile beyond Botley, till it joins the London and Goſport road, near Filmer hill, with a branch to join the ſame road

road at Corhampton; thus opening a new, pleasant, and nearer road from Southampton to London.

Charles I. confirmed all the former charters which had been granted to this town. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, a sheriff, and two bailiffs; and those only who have served any of these offices are common-council men. But the corporation can elect an unlimited number of burgesses, who are members of it, and vote for the election of the mayor and members of parliament. There are eleven justices of the peace,---the mayor for the time being, the last mayor, the bishop of Winchester, the recorder, five aldermen, and two burgesses; which aldermen and burgesses are to be chosen by the common-council; and the mayor and recorder must be present and approve. All who have passed the chair are aldermen. The corporation have several officers, a town-clerk with a handsome salary, four sergeants at mace, a town crier, &c.

Several royal burgesses have been enrolled among this corporation: the late prince of Wales, in 1750, at his particular request; the late dukes of York and Cumberland; his present Majesty, with his royal brother the duke of Gloucester; the present prince of Wales; the dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge; the duke of Wirtemberg also, his Majesty's

Majesty's son-in-law; who passed through this town immediately after his arrival from the continent.

The mayor and bailiffs have a court for the recovery of small debts. Causes are tried in the Guildhall; and at the quarter sessions, all offenders, except in capital cases, are arraigned and heard. By special commission they have cognizance also of capital offences; but by an act of the thirty-eighth of George III, such offences may be tried at Winchester, on the prosecutor's entering into a recognizance in the sum of 40*l*, conditioned to pay the extra costs attending such trials, if the court shall be of opinion that he ought to pay the same.

This town, which was made a borough by Henry II, and by king John a county in itself, is independent of the lord lieutenant and sheriff of Hampshire. The mayor is admiral of the liberties, from South-sea castle to Hurst castle, and half sea over from Calshot to the Isle of Wight. There are about six hundred voters for members in parliament for this place; not only those who pay scot and lot, but out-burgeses also have votes.

There are two annual fairs; the principal of which is Trinity fair, held near Chapel mill, adjoining the town. It commences on Saturday noon in Whitsun-week, and continues till Wednesday noon in Trinity-week;

week; but Monday is the chief day of business, when there is a tolerable show of cattle. A pie-powder court is constantly held, to determine disputes and punish offenders. The senior bailiff presides during the fair, having a tent in which he entertains the corporation and his other visitants. St. Mark's fair is held above Bar, on the sixth and seventh of May. Two others were formerly kept in the market; one on the Tuesday before Shrove Tuesday, and the other on St. Andrew's day, old style; but they are now discontinued.

This town is the appointed rendezvous and place of training and exercising the South Hants battalion of militia, in time of peace.

Three weekly markets, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, are well supplied with excellent fish, poultry, meat, butter, fruit, and vegetables. Our fish has the recommendation of being fresh from the bay; and oysters are found there in such abundance, that nearly all the fishing vessels in the neighbourhood are sometimes employed in collecting them for London dealers, who convey them immediately to their repositories in the Thames. The salmon taken here is excellent, though much less plentiful than formerly, when it is said to have been necessary to stipulate in indentures, that apprentices should not be obliged to eat of this

fish oftener than once a day. Through the improvement of land carriage, the proprietors of the salmon fisheries find a ready market in the metropolis; while this town is actually supplied from thence, though there is such an abundance of salmon in the neighbourhood. Cods, soles, john-dories, hakes, and red mullets, are frequently brought from Torbay, and sold reasonably. The market-house is a commodious and handsome modern building; over it is the audit-house or council chamber of the corporation, an elegant apartment; with a committee room, and offices for the mayor, town-clerk, &c.

There are three respectable banks: under the firms of Sadleir, Hilgrove, Lowder, and Durell; Harrison, Simpson, and Maddison; Hunt, Baker, Trim, Miller, and Toomer.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

*Of the Religious Houses, Churches, Schools,
Charities, &c.*

THERE was anciently a college of Grey Friars in the south-east part of the town, adjoining the town wall, between the east and south-east gates. Part of its site is at present occupied by Gloucester-square.

The hospital called God's-house, in Winkle-street, is of considerable antiquity. The author of the Monasticon tells us it was founded by Roger Hampton, and cites a charter of Edward III, which mentions the names of several benefactors, and describes the land belonging to it; but Leland says, that Gervasius and Protosius, two brothers who were merchants, founded this hospital; and that they resided, at the time the old town was burned by the French, on the very spot where the hospital now stands. An old register at Winchester, containing the names of the abbies, priories, and hospitals, styles it "*Hospitale sive Domus Dei de Hampton.*" The

foundation was probably renewed by some bishop of Winchester, who perhaps added more land to it, and by that means obtained the patronage. But it was afterward impropriated to Queen's college, Oxford, on condition that a place should be built within the hospital, for the reception of such scholars of Queen's college as should be afflicted with any incurable disease or decay of body, and also that a number of poor scholars should be maintained from a fund of surplusages. They received new privileges from Richard II, and they had the priory of Sherborne in Hampshire from Edward IV. The society at present consists of a warden, four old men, and as many women, who have each a weekly allowance of two shillings, beside their lodgings and occasional charities.

The ancient chapel adjoining, dedicated to St. Julian the bishop, was appointed in the year 1567, by patent from queen Elizabeth, for the Walloon Protestants, who fled from the persecution of the duke of Alva, and took refuge in Southampton; and divine service, according to Calvin's liturgy, was therein performed from that time to the year 1712. On the application of the minister and members of this church, the bishop then allowed them to conform to the church of England; according to the ritual of which, divine service continues to be performed, in the French language

guage only. The congregation chiefly consists of natives of Jersey and Guernsey, resident in the town.

There were formerly in Southampton six parish churches; those of Holy Rood, St. Michael, All Saints, St. Lawrence, St. John, and St. Mary. But St. John's and St. Lawrence's parishes were united in the reign of Charles II, and the church of the former was taken down: a burying ground occupies the spot on which it stood.

Holy Rood church has a fine organ, and several handsome monuments; one of which, by Rysbrack, to the memory of Miss Stanley, sister to the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, member for this town in several parliaments, has an inscription from the pen of the poet Thomson. This is the lady whom he mentions in his *Summer* (l. 564 to 584). Holy Rood is a vicarage belonging to Queen's college, Oxford; to which are annexed some private legacies, the wardenship of God's-house, and the stewardship of the college lands, amounting in all to above 200*l.* a year. The other churches, except St. Mary's, are in the king's gift.

St. Michael's church is the most ancient in the town,* and has a fine slender octagonal spire, which greatly adds to the beauty of many prospects, particu-

* See a particular account of this church in the *Walk through Southampton*, p. 61, &c.

larly from the north and north-west ; it was erected for a mark or guide to ships entering the port. Here is also a good ring of bells. In this church the mayor is always sworn into his office. In the north chancel is a monument of lord chancellor Wriothesly ; and in this church are deposited the remains of the learned and amiable Bennet Langton, esq, the respected friend of Dr. Johnson, who died in this parish in December, 1801, during a temporary residence in the town.

All Saints' church is an elegant modern structure, executed in a masterly manner by Mr. John Hookey the builder, on a plan of chaste and noble simplicity, which does honour to the genius of its architect, the late Mr. Reveley.

This edifice is sixty-six feet wide in the front ; which is adorned with four three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, each thirty-six feet in height : these are crowned with an ample pediment. The angles of the front, on each side, are finished with Antæ, or Grecian pilasters. Between the Ionic columns, in the lower part, are three large folding doors, which open into the vestibule ; and on each side of the front is a window which lights the gallery staircase. Five plain niches occupy the second range.

Around the church runs an entablature, supported on each flank by the same kind of pilasters as finish the
angles

angles of the front. These stand on a plain basement, without any projection, and greatly strengthen the walls of the church, exactly where the bearings of the roof rest.

The south flank of the edifice is lighted by sixteen windows, in two ranges; not in the ancient mode of "floried windows, richly light," but plain neat fastness. The north flank, being hidden by the houses to which it adjoins, has no windows, and the church is very sufficiently lighted without them.

The turret, which is at the east end, is upheld by an arch that covers the altar. It consists of six Corinthian columns, each fifteen feet high, placed on a square ornamented basement. These support a circular entablature, on which stands a dial with three faces. A dome and a small Attic order, crowned with a gilt pine-apple and a vane, complete the turret.

The interior dimensions of the church are: length, ninety-five feet (including the vestibule, but omitting the recess at the altar); breadth, sixty-one feet; height, from the pavement to the middle of the ceiling, forty-seven feet. It is capable of containing fourteen or fifteen hundred persons.

Grecian pilasters, similar to those on the outside, but with ornamented capitals, are also made use of within the walls. Their mouldings are continued

throughout

quite

quite round the building ; and from this, as an impost, with a gentle rise of only eight feet, springs the arched ceiling, which is a segment of a circle, ornamented with square sunk pannels. No heavy columns, no protruding beams, intercepting the light and sound, are employed in the support of this ample roof. It is indeed a noble performance, seldom perhaps excelled in boldness of design.

There is a capacious gallery on three sides of the church. Two windows light the east end. Two side windows light the communion table, which stands in a recessed arch ; the ceiling over it is ornamented with sunk lozenge pannels and roses. The front of the altar is composed of Grecian pilasters below, with a Doric entablature and balustrade ; from which rise two three-quarter Ionic columns, and two pilasters, with an ornamented entablature, finished in the Grecian style. An arch is left in the centre for a painting : on each side is a niche, with an oval tablet, and a festoon over it.

Arched catacombs, mansions of the silent dead, occupy the substruction. The right of burial in them is purchased of the parish ; and the coffin, which must be of lead, is at each interment enclosed in stone, to prevent any nuisance. Here, among many others, are deposited the remains of Capt. Carteret the circumnavigator,

navigator, and those of Bryan Edwards, esq, author of the History of the West Indies.

St. Mary's church is in the gift of the bishop of Winchester, and is at present held by his lordship's son. The living is estimated at about 1400*l.* a year. The present church was built in 1711, by the Rev. Archdeacon Bridecoake, at that time minister of the parish, assisted by the contributions of several friends. Before that time the old church had long lain in ruins, and public worship was confined to the remaining chancel. While this building was in contemplation, the adjoining parsonage was burned down; Mr. Bridecoake rebuilt it; and it is rather singular, that in 1861 his building underwent the same fate: suddenly taking fire on a Sunday afternoon, it was consumed in a few hours.

The Independents, Baptists, and Methodists have also their respective chapels in Southampton. Edward VI. founded here a grammar-school, which has since received very valuable improvements.* Its present condition as a boarding-school (the original foundation being now but little regarded) is very flourishing. It is at present under the care of the Rev. Mr. Whittaker. The corporation have the

* Walk through Southampton, p. 48 and 55.

power of appointing the master. Mr. Ward's academy, where the most useful branches of education are taught, as well as the languages, has been long established, and is much esteemed. There are also respectable boarding-schools for young ladies, conducted by Mrs. Barnouin, Mrs. Holworthy, the Miss Joyces, and Mrs. Payne.

A charity-school, for the education of thirty boys in reading, writing, and navigation, was set on foot in the year 1713, by an annual subscription of 80*l*. After some years this was discontinued; but in 1760 another was established, in pursuance of the will of Richard Taunton, esq, late an alderman of this town, to qualify twenty boys for the sea. He gave the bulk of a large estate to charitable uses; but this was set aside, on the statute of mortmain, by the court of chancery; and his personal estate only, amounting to between five and six thousand pounds, came to the hands of the trustees; who, finding it impossible to carry the testator's intentions into complete effect, applied to the court of chancery for directions. Having obtained the necessary powers from that court, the produce of the fund bequeathed is now disposed of in educating and placing out ten boys,---in annual pensions of ten pounds each to six decayed persons of, and residing

residing in, the town; * and forty pounds a year are appropriated to the reward of female servants, on their marriage, who can produce a certificate from their master or mistress, of faithful servitude for at least three years, in a reputable family. The boys were formerly obliged to go to sea, but they are now at liberty to choose any mechanical trade, for which five pounds are allowed as an apprentice fee; but any boy who prefers the sea service is to be instructed in navigation, to be supplied with books and instruments, and to have extra clothing; and, on producing a certificate of his faithful servitude, is entitled to five guineas.

Sunday schools, for teaching the children of the poor to read, and instilling into them the principles of religion, were established here in 1786; and are supported by the voluntary donations and subscriptions of the inhabitants. The children are supplied with proper books; and rewards, proportioned to their respective merits, are occasionally distributed to them. They are conducted to church by their masters and mistresses. Twenty-five girls, selected from the Sunday schools, and clothed uniformly, compose a school of industry,

* The trustees of the late Charles D'Aussy, esq, having assigned over to Mr. Taunton's trustees the management of the charity fund left by that gentleman, the latter are thereby enabled to grant similar annuities to ten other decayed persons, making in the whole sixteen.

supported

supported by the donations of several benevolent ladies, added to the surplus money of the Sunday schools. The girls are taught reading and useful needle-work.

There is also supported by subscription in All Saints' parish, a school in which girls are taught psalmody, as well as instructed in reading and needle work, and furnished with clothing. The Protestant Dissenters have likewise a small subscription school for female children, who are instructed and clothed.

Thorner's Charity, a neat and commodious structure on the right, at the entrance of the town, above Bar, was erected from the accumulation of a legacy left by Robert Thorner, esq, a member of the protestant dissenting society at Southampton, and who resided at Baddesley in this county. He died in 1690, and left considerable sums to charitable uses. He bequeathed to a certain number of poor children, in the towns of Southampton, Salisbury, and Dorchester, and in the parish of Litton, five pounds toward their apprenticeship, and five pounds at the expiration of it. After payment of a legacy of five hundred pounds to Harvard college in New England, repairing the estates, &c, the overplus has accumulated, during the term of one hundred years, to a sum sufficient for erecting this building; which accommodates
eighteen

eighteen widows with lodgings, who have each a weekly allowance of two shillings. The building is to be extended from time to time, as money shall arise from the estates.

The hospital of St. John had a master, and six boys who were instructed in the woollen manufacture. These are now taught in the general workhouse, which was built in 1776, when all the parishes were incorporated by act of parliament. The workhouse is a large and convenient building, and in few places of the kind are the poor more comfortably accommodated. The business is managed by a court of guardians, partly selected from the corporation, and partly chosen annually from among the qualified inhabitants.

The Royal Humane Society has an establishment in Southampton. The late Charles D'Aulley, esq, of this town, left that society a legacy of 500*l*.

There are two lodges of Free Masons; one of which meets in the grand-jury chamber over the Bargate, the other in an apartment of their own in East-street.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

*Of the Mineral Water, Air, Sea-Bathing,
Amusements, &c.*

AS sea bathing and the mineral water are important objects of attention to those who resort to Southampton for the restoration or establishment of health, we proceed to make some observations on them.

The mineral water (which is thought to possess nearly the same qualities as that of Tunbridge Wells) proceeds from a spring at the bottom of Orchard-street, without Bar-gate. It is found effectual in the removal of obstructions, and has done much service in tedious and obstinate agues, black and yellow jaundice, schirrhous of the spleen, as well as in the scurvy, green sickness, and even paralytic disorders. As it corroborates the solids, it is beneficial in weak and hectic habits; and extinguishes inward inflammations, without hurting the stomach by its coolness. A moderate tumbler is sufficient for a dose, which should be repeated rather than enlarged.

In

In the use of mineral waters, Dr. Buchan recommends now and then to discontinue them for a few days, as this will promote their efficacy. He also particularly advises the patient to take them in moderation, and not to indulge the absurd idea that the more he drinks the sooner he will be restored to health. And it is a caution which will hold in all cases, that whenever the mineral waters are found to exhaust the strength, depress the spirits, take away the appetite, excite fevers, distend the bowels, or occasion a cough, they ought to be discontinued.

In speaking of the air, so essential both to the preservation and recovery of health, it is beyond contradiction that Southampton and its environs enjoy a very pure and salubrious atmosphere. Perhaps few parts of the kingdom possess this valuable blessing in a more eminent degree. Many instances of longevity corroborate this assertion.

Sea bathing, under proper precautions, has been attended with the best effects. It is peculiarly beneficial (Dr. Buchan observes) to the inhabitants of populous cities, who indulge in idleness, and lead sedentary lives. In persons of this description, the action of the solids is always too weak, which induces a languid circulation, a crude indigested mass of humours, and obstructions in the capillary vessels and glandular system.

tem. But it is of the utmost importance, previous to the patient's entering on the use of the cold bath, to determine whether or not he labours under any obstinate obstructions of the lungs or other viscera; and where this is the case, cold bathing ought strictly to be prohibited. In what is called a pletboric state, or too great a fulness of the body, it is likewise dangerous to use the cold bath without due preparation. Persons of a full and gross habit ought to be previously prepared by suitable evacuations. In nervous cases, where the bracing qualities of cold water are often beneficial, proper caution is also to be used.

To young people, and particularly to children, sea bathing is of great importance. Their lax fibres render its tonic powers peculiarly proper. It promotes their growth, increases their strength, and prevents a variety of diseases incident to childhood. It is however necessary to caution young men against too frequent bathing, and continuing in the water too long. Every beneficial purpose is answered by one immersion at a time: the person bathing ought to be rubbed dry the moment he comes out of the water, and should continue to take exercise for some time after. When cold bathing occasions chiliness, loss of appetite, listlessness, pain of the breast or bowels, a prostration

tion of strength, or violent head-aches, it ought to be discontinued.

The experiments of the late Dr. Speed of this town (detailed in his Commentary on Sea Water) fully explode the vulgar error of the different power of sea water here and at the south side of the Isle of Wight.

Near the West-quay is a range of baths, which are convenient at all times, and in any depth of water. There is also a hot bath. The various dressing rooms are supplied with every necessary accommodation, and the whole is laid out in a judicious and elegant manner.

The public assembly rooms (usually called the Long-Rooms) are also situated near the West-quay, and command a delightful prospect of the water, with the villages on its banks, and of New-forest. Mr. Martin, the proprietor, has at a great expence fitted them up in an elegant taste. The ball-room is spacious, and decorated with handsome pier glasses; and the music is judiciously disposed in the centre. Punctilios in dress are dispensed with as much as possible, and the following regulations must be complied with :

I. That the rooms be opened every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

II. That there be undress balls on Tuesdays, and promenades for cards and dancing on Saturdays.

III. That the subscription for the season be one guinea for the gentlemen, and half-a-guinea for the ladies.

IV. That non-subscribers pay five shillings admission.

V. That on Tuesdays the dancing shall begin at eight o'clock, and finish at twelve; and on Saturdays at seven o'clock, and end at eleven.

Each person to pay one shilling for tea, on admission.

N. B. Children of all ages are subject to the above regulations.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee :

“ That the Master of the Ceremonies shall be supported in the execution of his office by all the subscribers at large; and any misbehaviour shown to him, shall be considered as done to the whole company.”

It being absolutely necessary, in all polite assemblies, to establish some regulations, without which no order or decorum can be preserved,—the company are respectfully requested to comply with the following :

I. That no precedence take place at these rooms, after the balls are begun.

II. That

II. That ladies and gentlemen who dance down a country dance, shall not quit their places till the dance is finished, unless they mean to dance no more that night.

III. That after a lady has called a dance, and danced it down, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

The prevailing custom of ladies allowing their acquaintance to stand above them in the set, having been the origin of much dispute, and a material interruption to the dance, the Master of the Ceremonies would think himself highly blamable to suffer it to continue; it is his intention to be extremely attentive to prevent it in future.

V. That gentlemen are not to appear at the rooms in boots.

VI. That no tea table be carried into the card room on ball nights.

As it is the wish of the Master of the Ceremonies, that all improper company should be kept from these rooms, he respectfully requests all strangers, as well ladies as gentlemen, to whom he has not the honour to be personally known, will offer him some occasion of being presented to them, to enable him to show that attention and respect to every individual resorting to this place, which he will ever be studious to observe.

W. LYNNE, M. C.

PRICES of CARDS.

Two packs for Whist, Quadrille, Cribbage, Casino, and all games not here specified,	10s.	0
Ditto, one pack,	7	0
Commerce, and Vingt-et-Un,	9	0
Loo,	8	6
If more than eight play, each,	1	0
Lottery,	10	6
After the first packs, at any game, per pack,	3	6

There is also a winter assembly at the Dolphins inn, once a fortnight, on Tuesdays, commencing in the latter end of October, and ending early in May. The rules are the following :

I. Each assembly to begin at seven and end at eleven o'clock, even in the middle of a dance.

II. No lady or gentleman to sit down in the middle of a dance, unless they mean to dance no more.

III. All surplus of money arising from the subscription, to be appropriated for the purpose of the assembly only.

IV. Each subscriber to pay 7s. 6d. for the season, and non-subscribers 3s. each night of admission.

V. Each lady and gentleman to pay 6d. for tea, on admission.

VI. Every card table, with two packs of cards, to pay 10s, and a single pack for a table, 6s.

W. LYNNE, M. C.

The Play-house is in French-street, and is capable of admitting a considerable audience. The performances commence in August, and are continued three times a week during the season.

For the amusement of gentlemen there are billiard tables and a fives court.

There are also occasionally private concerts, by a select party of gentlemen.

Near the platform is a pleasant bowling-green, where many of the tradesmen amuse themselves in the summer evenings.

Annual races are held on Stoneham common, about three miles from the town. There is also annually a sailing match, for prizes given by G. H. Rose, esq, one of our representatives in parliament. Pleasure yachts are kept by various gentlemen; and vessels may at all times be hired for excursions on the water.

At the Mitre inn, in the High-street, there is a convenient coffee room. The papers taken in are,---the Sun, Star, Morning Post, and Salisbury Journal. The terms of admission to the room are: yearly subscribers, 1l. 6s; half-yearly, 15s; quarterly, 8s; monthly, 3s. 6d; weekly, 1s. 6d; non-subscribers, 3d. each time.

Bakers'

Bakers' Library, in the High-street, contains a well chosen selection of nearly seven thousand volumes, forming a more general assemblage of useful and polite literature than is usually found in circulating libraries. The books are lent to read at 15s. the year, 4s. 6d. the quarter, and 5s. for the season.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

*Of the Monuments of Antiquity in the Neighbourhood
of Southampton:*

*Claufentum, St. Dionysus's Priory, and Netley
Abbey.*

IN the town of Southampton, we have before observed, are no remains of Roman antiquity; nor have any traces of Roman masonry been discovered, or coins found in it: but at no great distance from its suburbs, on the opposite side of the Itchen, is the site of the ancient Roman station Claufentum.

The situation of this station had been a matter of dispute among antiquaries, nor was it exactly settled till a few years since, when such reasons were adduced for fixing it at Bittern, in a dissertation published by the Rev. Mr. Warner (now of Bath), as to render any further doubt on the subject superfluous.*

The circumstances which particularly weighed with Mr. Warner, in fixing this conclusion, were, the evi-

* See Warner's Attempt to ascertain the Situation of the ancient Claufentum, 4to. 1792.

dent vestiges of Roman labour discernible in the fortification of the place, the fragments of Roman bricks, and the many coins of that people, which had been from time to time found in this neighbourhood.

The late discoveries made at Bittern, in the formation of the new bridge over the Itchen, and of the road connected with it, have fully confirmed whatever Mr. Warner had previously advanced as conjectural.

An account of these discoveries, with an engraved plan of the situation, has been published in the first volume of the *Hampshire Repository*; which, being accurate and authentic, is here transcribed.

“ In some adjoining fields were found a number of earthen vases containing ashes; and a square green glass bottle, filled with bones, which mouldered away on being exposed to the air. Many coins and medals have been found in every part within the ditches, and some below high-water mark; they are chiefly of the emperors who reigned between Claudius and Constantine; of the latter there are many. A small pot was found filled with the coin of the usurper Alectus; the reverse was a galley: but there was a difference in every one of these, either in the mast, oars, or rowers.

“ These coins have been laid before the president of the Antiquarian Society, who has distinguished a small silver coin of Gordianus Africanus the elder, as being

being rare. On some of these coins the intpression is as fresh as if just delivered from the die.—The walls towards the water were in some places below the present high-water mark; and there are remains of Roman pavements along the beach, which are now washed and undermined by the tide. Among the foundations have been found half columns, and some stones sculptured with rich architectural ornaments.”*

The time when Clausentum became a station, has also been a subject of dispute; but Mr. Warner, having examined the arguments on all sides, and urged his reasons for the opinion he entertains, pronounces it to have been formed under the direction of Vespasian, during the period of his continuance in the southern parts of Britain.

In the second volume of the Hampshire Repository, are several drawings of various antiquities recently discovered on this spot, from the pencil of Sir H. Englefield, bart. In a letter to the conductor, that gentleman has also communicated various particulars relating to discoveries made by himself, in examining this situation.

“The Roman wall itself is singular in its construction. Its height cannot be ascertained. Its thickness is about nine feet, and its materials flint, faced very roughly with square small stones, and a bending course

* Hampshire Repository, 1. 113.

of large flat bricks running through its interior part ; but it is extraordinary that it has no foundation whatever, but is literally set down on the surface of the ground, and is therefore undermined by the waters of the Itchen, which only reach it at spring tides.

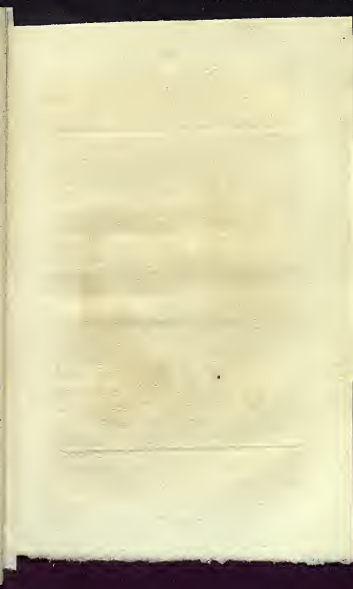
“ Within the area of the ancient wall, the remains of two very coarse pavements, or rather plaister floors, are visible : one in the bank to the left of the new road, which has been in part washed away by the Itchen ; the other in the ditch to the right of the road, about midway between the two walls. In digging very lately in the field, a fragment of plaister was thrown up, painted with a durable red colour, with a narrow white stripe on it. It seems not unworthy of remark, that the whole soil, as well within the wall as between the wall and outer ditch marked in the *Plan* published in the first vol. of the Hampshire Repository, is full, not only of fragments of bricks and tiles of various forms, but of small pieces of that beautiful earthen ware, the colour, polish, and grain of which when broken, resemble fine sealing wax more than any other substance I know of. The ditches dug through these fields for the new road, have afforded me near a hundred pieces of this ware ; some of them plain, some embossed with animals, masks, thyrsi, lyres, ears of corn, and poppies. The subjects appear to be nearly
similar

similar in all that have been found, and are evidently of a mystic tendency. An ornament at the top of the embossed part, like a deep festooned fringe with tassels between each festoon, is almost universal in them. Those fragments that are plain, appear to be of forms not much adapted to the uses of common life, being mostly dishes from six to ten inches diameter, with a low upright rim, and standing on a small foot not unlike old-fashioned silver salvers. It has been therefore imagined that these were all of them sacred utensils, and probably imported into this country for the purpose of sacrifice. One of the fragments in my possession has been perforated with very neat radiated holes, so as to serve as a cullender. These holes have been drilled after the vessel was baked. A few fragments have occurred of a fine black ware, nearly as thin as Wedgewood's ware, and covered with a metallic lustre: this is perhaps owing to long lying under ground. Fragments of vases of a coarse earth, not finer than our garden pots, are pretty common; and some of these appear to have been of a very considerable size. The largest were red; some others of a dirty brown like unbaked clay. Those in which ashes and coins have been found were of the latter sort. Several ivory or bone pins were found, such as Sir Christopher Wren mentions having discovered in digging the foundation,

of St. Paul's. These are from three to four inches in length, with blunt points and round heads, and were probably used for fastening the shrouds in which bodies were buried. A fine and perfect glass urn was also found, but it has been unfortunately destroyed.

"I cannot close this subject without taking some notice of the more modern remains extant on this curious spot, particularly as they probably will not exist much longer in their present state. The farm-house, though very old, is built in the ruined walls of a stately Saxon or Norman edifice. Some columns half buried, but of very neat work, and parts of two ornamented round-headed windows, subsist at the west end of the house; and in the west front of the barn are four windows of peculiarly excellent masonry, and very uncommon form. The part of the gateway still subsisting, is probably of the same date, and equally good work.

"Few spots can be found more interesting, either to an antiquary or a painter, than Bittern in its present state. From the Roman wall we see the Saxon remains mingled with those of the fifteenth century. On the opposite shore is the old brick mansion of Northam, with its elegant fluted chimnies. A little further, on the east, the white pediment of St. Dionysius's ruined chapel attracts the eye; while the spires and towers of the venerable Southampton, full of curious re-
mains



Young's Walk, Davis Hill.



SOUTHAMPTON.

Young's Walk, Davis Hill.

mains of antiquity, from the earliest Saxon to the age of James I, form a distance to the west.

"The sweeps of the Itchen, with their bold shores covered with hanging woods of noble oaks, present on every side scenes of unrivalled beauty; and the name of Bevis Mount unites the recollection of an old, and perhaps fabulous, British hero, with that of a man whose courage and adventures were scarcely less romantic than those of the most famous Paladins; and who, to these high qualities, added a refined taste for elegant art and polite literature. What Englishman can look without respect on the shades where the earl of Peterborough walked with Arbuthnot and Pope!"*

23

On

* Hampshire Repository, 11. 300:—Voltaire was also a frequent visitor at Bevis Mount, till he proved himself totally unworthy of any further notice from its noble owner, by a circumstance which furnishes an anecdote of the *honesty* and *veracity* of this arch-insidel. He had been employed by lord Peterborough to write some considerable work; and had frequently drawn on him for sums of money to be advanced to his bookseller, for the purpose of forwarding the publication. One afternoon, while Voltaire was on a visit here, lord P. was surpris'd by the unexpected arrival of the bookseller. He was at that time walking in his garden with Mr. St. André of Southampton, and other gentlemen. The bookseller being introduced, informed the earl that Mr. Voltaire had never given him more than 10l. telling him that he could not prevail on his lordship to advance any more; that suspecting the truth of Mr. Voltaire's assertion, he had taken this journey on purpose to request an interview. Lord P.'s indignation was at first too great for utterance. Immediately Voltaire appearing

at

On the opposite side of the river Itchen, in a southern direction, is Northam; a place which, bishop Gibson in his *Additions to Camden* tells us, was, before his time, converted into a dock for building ships of war. Here, he also adds, a gold coin had been then lately found; whence perhaps we may conclude that it had some connexion with the station *Claufentum*; especially as the channel, at this spot, runs so close under the shore at Northam, that ships could not pass without being considerably annoyed, had it been in the possession of an enemy.

Immediately facing Bittern, on the west side, is Bevis-hill, so called from a romantic tradition, that Sir Bevis, the famous knight of Southampton, lies buried under it. It now makes part of the gardens formed by the late lord Peterborough. As impressions of the

at the termination of a long gravel walk, he burst out,—“The villain!” and drawing his sword, rushed forward to meet him, declaring he would instantly kill him, whatever might be the consequence. Voltaire observing lord P., and at the same moment seeing the bookseller, and hearing Mr. St. André (who was endeavouring to hold the earl) exclaim “Fly for your life, for I cannot hold my lord many moments longer,” perceived that his roguery was detected, and immediately fled; concealed himself that night in the neighbourhood, hastened the next day to London, and proceeded without delay to the continent, leaving his portmanteau, papers, &c. at lord Peterborough’s, and not even staying to take his hat, which he had either left in the house, or dropped in his flight.—See *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1797, p. 821.

beauty

beauty or deformity of an object are generally made from a first view, it was the judicious rule of this nobleman, not to suffer strangers to see his pleasure grounds, unless the river (which forms a capital part of the prospect) were at its height. The spot which the summer-house now occupies was a barrow; and, in digging to form the foundations of this building, a human skeleton is said to have been discovered, with bones of an uncommon size. The compass of the foundation, however, not extending higher than the middle of the thigh bone, no search was made for the remainder of this curiosity. Whether, in ancient days, Bevis-hill had any connexion with Bittern, cannot now be ascertained; though, from its situation, it is not improbable that it might be the *castrum exploratorium*, or scout-watch of the station; Roman coins having been discovered on the spot, and the river being at this place fordable, it is said, so lately as about a century and half ago. If this be thought likely, the station *Clausentum* will appear to have comprehended, the *castellum*, or chief fort, at Bittern; the lesser fort, at Northam; and the exploratory camp, just mentioned, at Bevis-hill.

Bevis-mount, or Padwell, as it is sometimes called, now belongs to Edward Horne, esq. The situation is highly beautiful.

The

The remains of St. Dionysius's priory form a pleasing object from Bittern. They stand at the distance of two miles from Southampton, on the western side of the Itchen, in the grounds of Gen. Stibbert. Dugdale informs us this religious house was founded by Henry I, for a society of black canons, about the year 1124; who granted, by his charter, to God and the canons of St. Dionysius, for the good of his own soul, &c, that parcel of his land lying between Portafrada and the river of Hyflia (Itchen), which used to bring in eleven shillings and six deniers; and also that part of his lands of Portafrada, lying near the sea, in the east part of Hampton, which brought in the annual rent of forty-one shillings and six deniers.

This donation, and others made by Robert de Limefeia, were confirmed by king Stephen. To which Henry II. added the chapels of St. Michael, Holy Rood, St. Lawrence, and All Saints, in Southampton.

Richard I. was so great a benefactor to this priory, that Leland names him as one of the founders.* He bestowed on it "Kingfland, and the wood called Porteswarde, with all its appurtenances, in fee and per-

* Leland's Collectanea, 1. 69. It was customary formerly to confer the title of *founders* on those who contributed largely to these religious houses. . Tanner's Preface to his Notitia Monast.

petual alms;" a mode of donation which exempted the property from taxes and impositions of every kind.

A charter of Edward III. entitles the canons to a pipe of red prisage wine, for the celebration of mass, to be delivered to them at Southampton by the king's butler there; a grant which was released to the corporation (at the same time with several others of a similar nature) by letters patent of James I, in the sixth year of his reign.*

These canons enjoyed also various grants of lands, and annual payments in money, from private persons, so that, at the dissolution, their revenues amounted to 91. 9s., according to Speed; a full sufficiency at that time for nine canons and a prior, of whom the house then consisted.

In the second volume of Grose's *Antiquities*, is an engraving of the only remaining part of the priory, which appears to be the western end of its place of worship, and which still remains.

Distant from Bittern about four miles, in a southern direction, are the ruins of Netley abbey, on the eastern bank of Southampton water. Their situation is highly beautiful. A gently swelling hill rises

* Warner's *Topographical Remarks on Hampshire*, 1. 265.

with

with an easy ascent from the river; on the brow of which the remains of this religious house are seated; but so much hidden by the luxuriant wood scenery about them, as scarcely to be discovered till they are nearly approached. The field on which they stand commands several views of the river beneath it,---equally beautiful, but various according to the spot whence they are seen. The profusion of ivy which covers the mouldering walls; the various shrubs and trees that now occupy the church, where repose

“Names once known, now dubious, or forgot;”
the fragments of architecture lying around in disorderly ruin; and the elegance of those few parts which have yet escaped entire destruction; combine to form a scene which contemplation cannot leave without reluctance; where the pensive man might poetically covet to pass the concluding stages of mortal existence:

“Here let time’s creeping winter shed”

“His hoary snow around my head;

“And while I feel, by fast degrees,

“My sluggish blood wax chill and freeze,

“Let thought unveil to my fix’d eye

“The scenes of deep eternity;

“Till, life dissolving at the view,

“I wake, and find the vision true.”

Authors

Authors differ respecting the founder of this abbey. Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, gives that title to Henry III; who, he tells us, took a certain number of monks from the abbey of Beaulieu, and placed them at Netley, about the year 1239. This account seems to be corroborated by a charter of the same monarch to the new monastery, in which he expressly calls himself the founder of it. The monks were of the Cistercian order, and the house itself dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edward. At the dissolution it had twelve monks and an abbot, whose revenues, according to Speed, amounted to 16*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

The site of Netley abbey, with all the buildings, was granted by Henry VIII, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, to Sir William Paulet. They afterward became the property and residence of the earl of Hertford; and since then were inhabited, as report says, by an earl of Huntingdon. The late Mr. Dummer purchased the whole of Henry Clift, esq; and Sir Nathaniel Holland, bart, enjoys the property at present, having married the relict of Mr. Dummer.

The principal parts of Netley abbey that remain, are, the walls of the chapel (which was cruciform), the kitchen, and the refectory. They are in a sad state of ruin, but display such elegancies of architecture,

ecture, as convince us the fabric must have been, originally, of great beauty.

On the shore, at a small distance from the abbey, stands a fort, or small castle, in a dilapidated state, which appears to have been erected by Henry VIII, at the time of his building Cowes and Hurst castles. There is nothing very remarkable in its construction.

For a more particular history and description of the abbey, the reader is referred to a publication entitled *A Companion in a Visit to Netley Abbey*; to which is annexed Mr. Keate's elegant and admired poem.

CHAPTER THE SIXTH.

New-Forest.

SOME notice is now to be taken of New-Forest, which lies in the neighbourhood of Southampton, and well deserves a few observations. This large and variegated district contains no less than 92,365 superficial acres. Previous to the disafforestations by Henry III, its limits were still more extensive, the length being nearly thirty-four miles, from the south-east to the north-west, and the circumference upwards of ninety miles.

It has been the general opinion for many ages, suggested first by the monkish writers, and adopted from them by later historians, that this wide tract of country was converted into forest by William the Conqueror; who, in defiance of every obligation, moral, religious, and political, exterminated the inhabitants, overturned their dwellings, destroyed their implements of husbandry, and desecrated thirty-six (or, according to some authors, fifty-two) mother-churches,

which then stood on the spot.* His motive for this barbarous proceeding, we are told, was an ungovernable passion for the chase, and an idea that the south-western corner of Hampshire was particularly well situated for the purpose of gratifying it. The improbability of this story (which originated in monkish malice) seems sufficiently obvious, at the first glance; since we cannot persuade ourselves, that a prince of William's political sagacity would adopt a measure of which the disadvantages were many, certain, and general; the advantages, few, paltry, and personal. But such is the too common practice of historians, to receive and adopt the details of their predecessors, without thoroughly weighing their probability, that we find every annalist and chronicler from the eleventh century to modern times, delivering this account of William's merciless afforestation. Hume himself seems to have dropped his usual caution and penetration, when, on the authority of Malmesbury and Henry of Huntingdon, he tells us, that the Conqueror, for the purpose of making a new forest, "laid waste the country in Hampshire for an extent of thirty miles, expelled the inhabitants from their houses, seized their property, even demolished churches and convents, and made the

* Gualt, Mapes. Cam. Brit. in Hant. Hen. de Knyghton.

sufferers no compensation for the injury. And Pope, who, indeed, may plead *licentia poetarum*, makes William guilty of sad hostilities against the arts, as well as against his defenceless subjects; for he speaks of columns and temples being destroyed on the occasion; elegancies of architecture which it would have been difficult to discover in the Anglo-Saxon times.

“The fields are ravish’d from the industrious swains,
 “From men their cities, and from gods their fanes;
 “The levell’d towns with weeds lie cover’d o’er;
 “The hollow winds through naked temples roar;
 “Round broken columns clasping ivy twined;
 “O’er heaps of ruin stalk’d the stately hind;
 “The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires;
 “And savage howlings fill the sacred choirs.”

Much light, however, has of late been thrown on the subject of William’s afforestation, both by Mr. Gough, in his elaborate edition of Camden, and Mr. Warner, in his Topographical Remarks; the latter of whom, after having examined all that has been said or written on the subject, sums up his dissertation with the following conclusions:

First; “That in early times, previous to the reign of William, the tract of country now denominated New-Forest was a sterile and woody district, occupied

by some of the lower ranks of society ; for the most part uncultivated, but with a few places, here and there, which were in the rude tillage of the age." Secondly, "That William being passionately fond of hunting, and wishing to extend the scenes of his favourite amusement, fixed on this corner of Hampshire as a spot proper for his purpose, and accordingly converted a large proportion of it into forest." But, thirdly, "That the afforestation was made without much injury to the subject, or offence to religion ; the scantiness of its population precluding the one ; and the circumstances of the times, and state of that part of the kingdom, forbidding us to believe there could be many places of worship existing there, the desecration of which might have scandalized the other." *

This general prejudice against the Conqueror's character has been not a little strengthened by certain accidents which happened in New-Forest, after its formation, to three of his relations ; accidents that superstition ascribed to the indignation of the Deity, for the profanation of his temples ; without considering that they were the natural consequences of constant indulgence in a sport, from its nature attended with hazard and danger. Richard, an elder brother of William's ; Richard, his nephew, natural son to

* Topographical Remarks, i. 196.

duke Robert; and William Rufus, his own son and immediate successor, all met their death within the confines of New-Forest. This last victim to his sports was accidentally slain by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Norman who accompanied him in the chase. A stag passing by, the knight discharged his arrow at him, but the weapon, glancing against a tree, took a direction contrary to the one intended, and pierced the monarch through the heart. Tyrrel, on seeing William fall, immediately escaped into Normandy. The body was shortly after found by a peasant, who conveyed it in his cart to Winchester; where his tomb is still pointed out. Tradition informs us, that the name of the person who paid this attention to his remains, was Purkess; the descendants of whom still reside near the spot where the accident occurred. It further asserts, that part of the cart on which the body was placed existed till within a few years, when the only remaining wheel was committed by wanton malice to the flames. The spot where Rufus fell is a beautiful and picturesque forest valley, at a place called Canterton, near Stony-Cross; where is a triangular stone, with an inscription detailing the circumstances of his death.

New-Forest is divided into nine bailiwicks; which comprise fourteen walks, as follow:

BAILLIWICKS.

WALKS.

Burley ;	Burley and Holmesley.
Fritham ;	Boldrewood and Eyeworth.
Godshill ;	Ashley.
Linwood ;	Broomy.
Batramsfley ;	Wilverly and Rhinefield.
South Bailiwick ;	Lady Cross and Whitley Ridge.
East Bailiwick, {	Denny Walk and The Nodes ;
and The Nodes ; {	and Ashurst.
Inn Bailiwick ;	Ironthill.
North Bailiwick ;	Bramble Hill and Castle Malwood.

Each of these bailiwicks is under the care of a master keeper, appointed by the lord warden of the forest. They have deputies under them, styled groom keepers, whose duty it is to preserve the vert and venison within their respective walks. Beside these, the concerns of New-Forest are regulated by the following officers.

The lord warden ; appointed by letters patent under the great seal, during the king's pleasure.

The lieutenant of the forest ; an office which has been for some time vacant.

The riding officer ; who, in case of his majesty's visiting the forest, is to ride before him. It is a patent place, and nets 424l. 16s. annually.

The

The bow bearer; whose office is to attend the king while in the forest, with a bow and arrows: his salary is 40s. a year, and a fee buck and doe.

The rangers are appointed by the lord warden to keep the deer within the bounds of the forest. Their salary is 14l. a year, 4l. in lieu of an ancient allowance of wood, and a fee buck and doe.

The woodward's duty (now performed by deputy) is to attend on the assigning of wood for fuel, to take charge of windfal trees, &c. His salary is 200l. yearly, 50l. a year for his deputy, and perquisites to the amount of 10l. more. He is appointed by letters patent, during the king's pleasure.

The verderors' office is very ancient. They are the judges of the sweinmote and attachment courts, and are chosen by the freeholders of the county. They receive no recompence for their trouble, but a fee buck and doe annually.

The high steward has a deputy called the under steward, who transacts the business of the courts.

The regards, of whom there are twelve, are chosen by the freeholders of the county. They are to attend the marking of all timber to be felled in the forest. They have no annual salary, but an allowance of 2s. 6d. a day when on duty.

The

The forest courts are of very high antiquity, originating in the Anglo-Saxon age. There were formerly four of them: the court of attachment, woodmote, or forty days' court; the court of regard; the court of sweinmote; the court of justice seat. The disuse of forest laws, and our gradual improvement in judicial processes, have occasioned these courts to be neglected; so that the only one now holden is the sweinmote, which sits twice or thrice in every year.

This extensive tract of country is most pleasingly diversified by hill and dale, "dark-brown heaths," and rich savannahs; embellished with much beautiful wood-scenery; being covered, in many spots, with every variety of noble tree which our country produces, and in the highest perfection. The oak in particular delights in the soil of New-Forest. The beauties of this interesting district have been very ably displayed by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, in his elegant work on forest scenery. Descriptions of the most remarkable parts of New-Forest are also to be found in a work entitled *A Companion in a Tour round Southampton*.

Many complaints have been made, and with great reason, of the abuses existing in New-Forest, and of the want of attention to the plantation and preservation

vation of its timber. A few years since, the late Mr. T. Nichols, purveyor of the navy for Portsmouth dock-yard, published a Letter to lord Chatham, suggesting several sensible observations, relative to the encouragement and promotion of the growth of timber in New-Forest. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of forests, &c, have detailed at large, in their fifth report, the means for remedying the existing abuses in New Forest, and making the district of greater advantage to the nation. Government has at length taken the business into consideration, and an act was passed in the year 1800, entitled an act for the better preservation of timber in New-Forest, and for ascertaining the boundaries of the said forest, and of the lands of the crown within the same. To carry this act into effect, Nathaniel Bond, John Lens, and James Burrough, esquires, are appointed commissioners, under the great seal. Their proceedings are not yet sufficiently advanced to have made any alteration in the management of the forest; but it is to be hoped that the execution of the act will ensure to posterity such a supply of timber as will both adorn their prospects and defend their coasts.

CHAPTER THE SEVENTH.

The Towns, Villages, and Seats, in the Neighbourhood of Southampton.

THE convenience and comfort of a town are greatly promoted by the excellence of the roads in its neighbourhood. These means of communication are in great perfection around Southampton; and being easily kept in repair, from the nature of the soil (which affords the best materials for their formation), are never impassable, and seldom disagreeable to the traveller, even in the most inclement seasons. They are equally remarkable also for their beauty and variety; stretching, in all directions, through New-Forest on the one side, and a richly cultivated country on the other, they afford the most diversified changes of scene, and combinations of prospect.

We will first conduct the stranger along the beautiful road from Southampton to Lyndhurst, and thence to Lymington.

Having

Having passed between the villages of *Four-posts* and *Hill*, we shortly after see on the right

Freemantle, the residence of John Jarrett, esq; sheltered by lofty trees. The front of the house is neat, and some of the apartments are sumptuously elegant. A little further is the fanciful cottage of James Amyatt, esq; M. P. for Southampton; which occupies a delightful spot at the entrance of *Millbrook*; a pleasant village, with several genteel houses, extending nearly to

Redbridge, which lies on the borders of *New-Forest*, at the influx of the *Test* into Southampton water. A brisk trade is carried on here in coal, timber, and corn. Vessels also come up with goods for the *Andover* canal, which terminates at this place.

Crossing the bridge and causeway, we arrive at *Totton*, where the road turns to the right; and passing through the village of *Rumbridge*, and over *Hound's-down* hill, we enter *New-Forest*; and proceed to

Lyndhurst; an elegant rural retreat, placed in the heart of the forest, which, in early times, was frequently resorted to by our monarchs, for the purpose of enjoying the chase. There is an irregular mansion, called the king's house, on the site of which probably stood the ancient palace erected for the reception of these royal hunters. The present building is of no great antiquity,

tiquity, the eastern or oldest end being of the age of Edward VI. or Elizabeth. Many years have elapsed, however, since Lyndhurst has been regularly honoured with these royal visits. His present Majesty spent a few days at this house in 1789. His royal highness the Prince of Wales also, who, in 1794, reviewed a part of the earl of Moira's army at Lyndhurst, was highly gratified by his first visit to it, and by the grand forest scenery with which it is surrounded.

Northerwood, the seat of C. W. Michel, esq, is delightfully situated on an elevated spot, immediately contiguous to Lyndhurst; and commands, from the colonnade in front of the house, a magnificent, extensive, and varied view.

The next seat which presents itself to our observation, before we quit Lyndhurst, is *Cusnells*, the property of the Hon. George Rose. Though the situation derives many of its charms from the hand of Nature, which has clothed it with noble timber, and flung the grounds about in a very advantageous manner, yet it is much indebted to the finger of Art, for its more minute and elegant beauties. It is said, that the improvements which have taken place here, during the possession of the present owner, are the offspring of female taste, and have been formed under the direction of Mrs. Rose; a circumstance which
does

does great credit to the lady, as they afford a pleasing instance of that rare combination of genius and judgment,—skill in the laying out of pleasure grounds. At the latter end of June, 1801, their Majesties took Cuffnells in their way to Weymouth, and made it their residence for a few days.

Taking the Lymington road, we pass several neat and agreeable residences, and see on the right, *Foxlease*, the seat of Isaac Pickering, esq, who has much improved this delightful spot. The situation is rather low, and the house and grounds are seen to the best advantage from Lyndhurst green.

Hence we proceed, through a grand forest vista, to the beautiful village of *Brockenhurst*. The view from the churchyard is fine, as well as extensive. Adjoining the church is *Brockenhurst house*, the residence of Theophilus Foulks, esq, a handsome modern mansion, situated amidst much grand and noble wood-scenery. In the park stands *Watcombe*, the residence, during three years, of the late excellent Mr. Howard. In this short time his benevolence so endeared him to the people of Brockenhurst, that they still hold him in grateful remembrance.

We proceed through Batramsley to *Lymington*; which is a corporate town, and a borough by prescription. The town is pleasantly situated on an emi-

nence : from hence to the isle of Wight is but a short passage by sea, not far from the celebrated rocks called the Needles. The salt made here is much esteemed, and the trade in it was formerly carried on to a great extent. Lymington has also a good dock, and the river on which it stands is navigable as far as the quay for vessels of considerable burthen. This town is lately become a fashionable bathing place. The neighbourhood is adorned with the seats of various gentlemen.*

There is a pleasant return from Lymington by way of Beaulieu ; though the distance for horsemen and carriages is greater than by the common road. Supposing this road to be taken, we quit Lymington by the causeway over the river, and observe

Walkhampton, the property of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart. The effect produced by the disposition of the grounds and coppices about it is highly pleasing.

At some distance from the road stands *Pilewell house*, the seat of — Wegg, esq ; which is a very handsome building, particularly the south front. It enjoys a fine sweep of view from the Needles to Spithead. The grounds are laid out in a style of captivating simplicity.

* Further information respecting Lymington and its neighbourhood may be had in the Companion in a Tour round Southampton.

We

We now pass *Newtown park*. The house is elegant and spacious, with an extensive stretch of prospect.

Proceeding we arrive at the pleasant village of *Beaulieu*; about eight miles from Lymington. It had formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks, the remains of which are still considerable. The refectory is entire, and has long been converted into the parish church of *Beaulieu* village. The house where the prior was lodged is converted into a dwelling house, and is shown to strangers.

Dibden is distant about four miles from *Beaulieu*. Being situated exactly opposite Southampton, it enjoys very beautiful views of that town, and the highly ornamented country around it.

Passing the village of *Marchwood*, and *Bury house* the property of Sir Charles Mill, bart, we arrive at *Eling*, a pleasant situation at the head of Southampton water, where a corn trade is carried on. There are several pretty houses in the parish, and from the churchyard is a fine prospect. We soon reach *Totton*, and return, through *Redbridge* and *Milbrook*, to Southampton.

Taking the London road for our next excursion, we pass on our left, as we quit the town, the *Cavalry*
 . H 2 . *barrack*,

barack, built by government for the accommodation of a troop of horse.

Opposite stands *Bellevue*, the residence of Josiah Jackson, esq. The back front, which alone we see from this road, has nothing particular in it; the beauties of this very agreeable spot are best seen from the field called Marlands, where we have a full view of the south front, as well as of the noble green-house. The prospect which it enjoys has given it a name.

Proceeding along the London road, which is here bordered on each side by a row of stately elms, we see on the left, *Archers' lodge*, a neat building in a pleasing situation, the residence of Samuel Harrison, esq.

A little further, on the right, is *Bevis mount*, or *Padwell*, the property of Edward Horne, esq. (For particulars see page 57.)

On the opposite side, retired from the road, is *Bannisters*, the beautifully secluded villa of William Fitzhugh, esq. The disposition of the grounds and plantations is tasteful, and the prospects are fine.

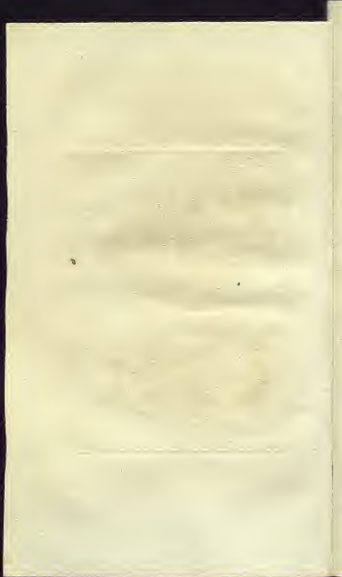
Next to this, nearer the road, we see *Clayfield*, the pleasant residence of Charles Mackett, esq.

We now proceed through *Southampton common*, along a most beautiful road, which, gradually swelling for several miles, raises us far above the scenes we have



Young etc.

at Peter River New Hampshire.



have quitted; and presents them, and the whole neighbouring country, to our survey, adorned with the most enchanting scenery, as we look down with pleasing amaze on the extended landscape. As we pass, we observe on the right, situated at the extremity of North Stoneham park, the pleasure house of Mrs. Fleming, which has been named *Belvidere*, on account of the prospect it commands.

To diversify the ride, the traveller may take the road to the agreeable village of *Hursley*; in which is the seat of Sir William Heathcote, bart, one of the present members for Hampshire. Richard Cromwell, son of the protector, had a house near the site of the present mansion.* Many of the Cromwell family are buried in the parish church. The city of *Winchester* is about five miles distant.

Returning from hence by the London road, about a mile from the city we see the *hospital of St. Cross*, originally founded in 1136 by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester: the revenues of which were formerly so extensive as to support seventy residents and one hundred out-members: they still maintain a master, a chaplain, and ten poor brethren, who enjoy their places during life. There is also a daily allowance to

* See *Tour round Southampton*, p. 180, 2nd edit.

the porter of a certain quantity of bread and beer, for the refreshment of poor travellers ; who are entitled to a piece of white bread and a cup of beer, on demanding it.

Proceeding through *Compton*, we see on the left, about a mile from the road, the village of *Twysford*, with the elegant seat of — Hoare, esq.

Continuing our road, we arrive at *Otterbourn*, a pleasant village in a valley, four miles from Winchester.

Immediately adjoining is *Cranbury house*, a highly beautiful situation, the seat of Sir Nathaniel Holland, bart. The top of an obelisk, erected as an object, is seen from the road, but the house is quite concealed.

In about two miles we fall into that part of the road which has been already described, and return to Southampton.

On the old Portsmouth road, one of the first objects that attracts our attention is *Portsmouth house*, the residence of general Stibbert. The house is finished in the most refined taste, and there is a good collection of paintings. The shrubberies are scarcely to be equalled, in extent, variety, or choice ; and the gardens
are

are excellent. The Itchen winding at the bottom of the beautiful eminence on which the house stands, forms at high water a bay, skirted almost on all sides with verdant fields and hanging woods.

Having passed several handsome residences on *Portwood green* (the most conspicuous of which is the property of Walter Taylor, esq.), we see on the right,

South Stoneham, on the bank of the Itchen, where stands the spacious and pleasant mansion of Hans Sloane, esq, adjoining the parish church. There is a very productive salmon fishery in the park.

Adjoining is *Woodmill*, Messrs. Taylors' manufactory of blocks and pumps for the navy. Here also terminates the artificial navigation of the Itchen, which extends from this place to Winchester.

We proceed to *Swathling*, where (opposite the neat residence of Dummer Andrews, esq.) once stood the country seat of the gallant admiral Hawke, which has been lately taken down, and the materials sold.

About a mile north of this place is *North Stoneham park*, the seat of Mrs. Fleming, relict of John Fleming, esq. The situation of the house is low and sheltered, in an extensive park, full of fine timber, and well stocked with deer. In the adjoining church is the cemetery of the ancestors of the Fleming family.

family. There is also a fine monument of lord Hawke, whose ashes are deposited here. The battle of this great naval commander with Conflans is executed in white marble, in a masterly style.

Proceeding to *Westend*, we see *Townhill*, the spacious and superb mansion of Nathaniel Middleton, esq. From its elevated situation the views are grand and extensive.

Passing *Botley grange*, the seat of ——— Minchin, esq, we reach the village of *Botley*, which has several handsome houses, and some trade in flour.

From hence the return may be made by the new and shorter road over Ichen bridge. The first part of the road is over a barren common, but as we approach Southampton the views are highly beautiful.

About two miles from the town, we see on the right, at some distance, *Midanbury lodge*, the neat villa of R. Johnson, esq. Nearer is *Bittern lodge*, the seat of James Dott, esq. On the left is *Cheffel*, + the property of David Lance, esq.

Passing *Bittern farm*, and the conspicuous remains of the ancient Roman *Claufentum* (for particulars see p. 51), we cross *Northam bridge*, where

at
On the opposite side of the road is Sydney Farm

at high water the scenery is enchanting; and thus return to Southampton.

On the Romsey road, the first conspicuous object is *Shirley house*, the property of the Rev. Sir Charles Rich, bart. It is a substantial modern mansion, and commands a variety of prospects.

Grave place, about four miles from Southampton, is but a little way from the road, on the left. A noble avenue of lofty trees leads to the front of the house, which is a very ancient building; the property, during a long series of years, of the Mill family. Queen Elizabeth is said to have once honoured this mansion by keeping her court in it. There are various pleasant walks through the grounds, in which the beauty of the scenes is heightened by the turrets and battlements of the house, which at a distance give it somewhat the appearance of a castle.

Rownhams, the property of the Rev. Mr. Barton, next presents itself, on the right, as we proceed towards Romsey. The house is plain, but the situation commands a rich prospect. To the west we overlook a cultivated and fertile vale, spread with villages and hamlets, for a wide extent, and backed by the woods of New-Forest, whose ample surface of

un-

undulating scenery is relieved by here and there a distant mansion, "bosom'd high in tufted trees." To the south are the spires of Southampton, the elegant country around it, and the noble estuary where its rivers meet; to all which the dusky hills of the Isle of Wight serve as a background, gradually retiring from the sight, till they are lost in the horizon.

Adjoining Rownhams a road leads to *Toothill*, the delightfully secluded scenery of which well deserves a visit.

Proceeding on the Romsey road, we have on our right *Upton*, the villa of Leonard Wray, esq. On the left is *Lee house*, the seat of W. Fletcher, esq.

About a mile from Romsey, we cross the Andover canal, and soon after pass *Broadlands*, the seat of lord viscount Palmerston. The house is highly finished in a style of elegant simplicity. There is a collection of paintings. The river Test runs through the park, and the bridge across it is a good object from the house.

Adjoining is the town of *Romsey*, a pleasant inland situation, seven miles from Southampton. The church is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. It has a neat organ, and a good ring of bells. Sir William Petty, ancestor of the marquis of Lansdown, was a native of Romsey, and lies buried in this church;

church; as does also the former lady Palmerston, whose monument has an elegant inscription, from the pen of the late viscount.

The trade of the town chiefly consists of the manufactures of shalloon, paper, and facks, which employ a great number of hands.

To vary the return from Romsey, it will be pleasant to take the road towards New-Forest.

About a mile from the town is *Pauntesfoot* or *Pain's-Fort hill*. From the pasture grounds adjoining is a very extensive prospect.

Proceeding about two miles and a half further, we reach the village of *Ower*. At a small distance is *Paultons*, the seat of the late lord Mendip. The grounds were laid out by the celebrated Brown.

Proceeding toward Southampton on the Salisbury road, we pass on the right, at a distance, *Tatchbury mount*, the seat of Charles Conolly, esq. The views are highly beautiful. There is a tradition that Tatchbury was for a long time a hunting seat belonging to the crown, and that the house extended far northward to the present barton or yard. This probably was when the court was held at Winchester, and when Southampton was the frequent residence of the kings of this island. At this time it is likely that the
king

king and his attendants had divine service performed here; the name of Chapel Field, which is still retained, seems to confirm the supposition.

On the left, as we proceed, are *Great and Little Testwood*, the residences of — Timpson, esq, and of the Miss Outleys.

Hence we return, through Totton, &c. to Southampton.

To omit nothing which may conduce to the stranger's information, we will take a cursory survey of such seats, &c, as have not hitherto been mentioned, on account of their not occurring in the roads which have been described.

The *Polygon* is a group of handsome buildings to the north of the town. The plan of this intended assemblage of elegant edifices was devised by Mr. Leroux, an eminent architect; it was to consist of twelve sides, having a house in the centre of each, with the proper offices low and detached. The principal fronts were contrived to appear outwards, and the gardens to converge towards a basin of water in the centre, which was to supply the several houses. The whole was to include about twenty-two acres of a
fine

fine gravelly soil, on an agreeable elevation, and with a delightful prospect. At the extremity a spacious building was erected, with two detached wings and colonnades; of which the centre was an elegant tavern, with assembly and card rooms, &c, and each wing was a hotel to accommodate visitants. The tavern is now taken down, but the wings still remain, and are converted into private houses. One of them was purchased and improved by the late Bryan Edwards, esq, who named it *Springfield*. This is at present the property of James Taylor, esq.

Pear-tree green, a pleasant eminence on the eastern bank of the Itchen, has several very agreeable residences; among which are, the mansion of G. Waring, esq, near the church; the villa of A. Munton, esq; *Ridgeway*, the seat of T. W. Lewin, esq. Further on are, *Sidney farm*, the residence of lady Rumbold; the neat cottage of major Sinclair; and at no great distance, *Merry Oak*, the seat of H. P. Keane, esq.

On the road to Netley, is *Woolston house*, the property of Sir Nathaniel Holland, bart. Near it is the new and elegant villa of W. Chamberlayne, esq,

I

ad-

where Mr. Munton resides

adjoining the village of Weston, where stands the pleasant cottage of Miss Short.

Towards the mouth of Southampton water, on its eastern bank, is *Sidney lodge*, a handsome modern house, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Yorke.

Hook, the magnificent seat of governor Hornsby, stands opposite the village of Hamble. The house is highly elegant; has a noble colonnade; and commands a very extensive view of New-Forest and the isle of Wight.

Opposite Bursledon are, *Holly hill*, the seat of Capt. Preston; *Brooklands*, the property of Sir Thomas Williams, bart; and on the same bank of the river, *Elm cot*, the residence of Capt. Yorke; and the villa of Capt. Foote at *Warsash*.

On the southern shore of Southampton water, is *Calshot castle*, built by Henry VIII. for the protection of the bay. Not far from it stands *Cadland*, the seat of Robert Drummond, esq.

Eaglehurst, about two miles from Calshot castle, is finely situated on an eminence contiguous to the sea shore.

shore. This singular edifice consists of a lofty tower fronting the sea, comprising the sitting and banqueting rooms, behind which are the offices detached. It was built by the Hon. Temple Luttrell, and its whimsical appearance has procured it the popular name of *Luttrell's folly*. This beautiful situation is the property of the earl of Cavan.

Hurst castle stands near the extremity of a dreary beach, which stretches almost two miles into the sea, and forms the nearest point of land to the isle of Wight. It was erected about the year 1539 by Henry VIII, to prevent the depredations of French cruisers and piratical adventurers, who sometimes had the audacity to enter at the Needles' strait, and plunder the towns on the coast, or even cut out ships from their ports. It has at present a governor and a small garrison. Charles I. was brought from Carisbrook castle to this place, and imprisoned here about a month, previous to his removal to London.

The necessary limits of the present work would allow only of the above rapid and concise sketches of

the neighbourhood of Southampton. Those who may wish for a circumstantial detail, will find it, together with many historical particulars, and a variety of curious information, in a work which has been received with much favour, and has already passed into a second edition, entitled *A Companion in a Tour round Southampton*. Those also who are about to visit the isle of Wight, will find a tour of that district included, pointing out the most remarkable objects and the most interesting scenes.

An ACCOUNT

OF THE

*Posts, Stage Coaches, Waggon, Packets, &c.,
and the Rates of Chairs.*

POSTS.

The Post Office is in French street; at the termination of Butcher row, which opens into High street, nearly opposite the Dolphins inn.

The London mail with letters goes out every evening except Saturday, and comes in every morning except Monday. The London post closes in the evening at half past seven o'clock. The delivery of letters in the morning usually commences between eight and nine o'clock.

The post goes out at night for all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, except Poole, Lymington, and the Isle of Wight; for which places it sets out in the morning.

As far as Bristol to the west, London to the north, and Chichester to the east, letters sent from Southampton in the evening reach the place of their destination the next morning; consequently an answer may be returned to this place on the morning after. But the post to Oxford, Brighton, &c, passing through London, occasions an additional delay of two days in receiving an answer from those places.

LONDON COACHES.

Rogers's Long Coach, every morning, except Sunday, at a quarter before Six o'clock, from the Vine and Coach-and-Horses inns, to the Swan inn, Lad lane: stops at the New-White-Horse-Cellar, Piccadilly.

Collyer's Long Coach, every morning, except Sunday, at five o'clock, from the Star inn, through Farnham, to the Belle Savage, Ludgate hill.

Rogers's Mail Coach, every evening, at half past eight, from the Coach-and-Horses inn, to the Bell-and-Crown, Holborn; calls at the Gloucester coffee house, Piccadilly.

Rogers's Post Coach, (with a guard and lamps,) from the Vine and Coach-and-Horses inns, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday evenings, at a quarter before seven o'clock,

through Farnham, to the Bell and Crown inn, Holborn; calls at Hatchett's New-White-Horse-Cellar, Piccadilly.

COUNTRY COACHES, &c.

A Mail Coach to **POOLE**, through Ringwood and Wimborne, every morning, about half past six o'clock.

A Mail Coach to **LYMINGTON** and **LYNDHURST**, every morning, about eight o'clock; returns the same day.

A Coach to **OXFORD**, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at six o'clock; meets there the Birmingham, Worcester, Liverpool, and Cheltenham Coaches.

A Coach to **Bristol**, every evening, except Saturday, at half past seven o'clock.

A Coach to **BATH**, every morning, except Sunday, at seven o'clock.

A Coach to **PORTSMOUTH**, every morning, except Sunday.

A Coach to **GOSPORT**, every morning except Sunday.

All the above Country Coaches set off from the Coach-and-Horse-inn.

Padwick's Coach sets off from the Red Lion to **GOSPORT**, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at one o'clock; returns the following days, and proceeds to Salisbury through Romsey.

Wright's Van arrives from **WINCHESTER** every day, except Sunday, at twelve o'clock, at the Nag's Head; and sets out again at three in the afternoon.

Anderfon's **SALISBURY** Van sets out from the Fountain, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at ten o'clock; and returns on the following evenings about seven.

Gollop's **RINGWOOD** and **WIMBORNE** Van arrives on Monday and Friday evenings, at ten o'clock; and returns on the following mornings, at nine o'clock.

Oates's **ROMSEY** Van arrives at the Nag's Head every day, except Sunday, at twelve o'clock; and returns at four in the afternoon.

Oliver's Van to **ROMSEY**, sets off from the Fountain inn, every day, except Sunday, at eight o'clock; and returns about seven in the evening.

Himbury's Van to **GOSPORT**, through Titchfield, sets out from the Red Lion, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at eleven o'clock; and returns the following days.

Pope's Van from **CHRISTCHURCH**, arrives at the Red Lion, every Saturday; and returns the same day.

WAGGONS,

WAGGONS, &c.

Brookman's LONDON Waggon sets out from the warehouse opposite the Vine inn, Southampton, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday mornings; arrive in London, every Wednesday, Friday, Monday, and Tuesday; and return to Southampton, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday mornings: put up at the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill; call at the Old White-Horse-Cellar, and Black-Bear, Piccadilly; and carry goods for Alresford, Winchester, Romsey, Lymington, Ringwood, Poole, Fordingbridge, Winborne, Christchurch, &c.

Aslett's LONDON Waggon sets out from his warehouse, No. 78, near Gloucester square, High street, Southampton, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at seven o'clock, through Alresford, Farnham, and Staines; call at the New White-Horse-Cellar, and White-Bear, Piccadilly, going into and coming out of London; and inn at his warehouse, Oxford-Arms, Warwick Lane.

Rogers's LONDON Waggon (late Spurrier's), from the Royal-George inn, Southampton, to the Axe inn, Alderbury, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; call at the Black-Bear, and Gloucester Coffee-House, Piccadilly.

Atfield's LONDON Waggon sets out from the Fountain every Tuesday morning, by the new road through Botley, Bishop's Waltham, Crowthampton, Warrford, Alton, and Farnham, to the Cross-Keys, Grace-church Street: returns to Southampton on Saturdays.

Goods forwarded to Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Wight,

Aslett's LYMINGTON Waggon sets out every Tuesday at nine o'clock, from his warehouse; and returns on the following day.

Hopgood's LYMINGTON light Waggon sets out from the Nag's Head, every Tuesday and Friday, at eleven o'clock; and returns on Monday and Thursday.

Colcutt's OXFORD and BIRMINGHAM Waggon comes in every Thursday, to Aslett's warehouse; and returns the same day, through Winchester, Whitechurch, Newbury, Illey, and Abingdon.

Newell's ROMSEY and SALISBURY Waggon arrives every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Aslett's warehouse; and sets out again the same days: meets Lye's Bath and Bristol Waggon at the Goat, Salisbury, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Garnet's

Garnet's Light Waggon arrives every Saturday, at Brookman's warehouse, from Fareham, and returns the same day; conveys goods to Portsmouth, Gosport, Chichester, and Brighthelmston.

Newell's Cart sets out from Aslett's warehouse every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons; and takes parcels for Romsey and Salisbury.

Edmunds's Cart arrives every Monday and Friday, at the Red Lion, from Lyndhurst; and sets out again the same days, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

PACKETS AND HOYS.

A Packet sails for the ISLE of WIGHT every morning, immediately after the arrival of the London mail; and returns every evening: apply at the Vine or Royal-George. Also a Vessel in the course of every day, except Sunday: apply at the Royal-George.

The PORTSMOUTH HOY sails on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and returns on the following days: apply at the Royal-George.

Cutters sail weekly to the islands of JERSEY and GUERNSEY: apply at the Vine.

Pleasure yachts, boats, &c, may be hired at any time for excursions on the water.

RATES OF CHAIRS.

- I. From the Long Rooms to any part of the town *below* Bar Gate, 9d; to any part *above* the gate, 1s.
- II. From any part *within* the gates to any other part *within* the gates, 9d; to any part *above* the gate, 1s.
- III. For every chair kept longer than ten minutes, 6d, and so on for every half hour afterwards.
- IV. Double fare to stop and *get out*; if only stop a short time, and *not get out*; but single-fare.
- V. From any part *above* the gate to Moira Place, 1s; *below* the gate, 1s. 6d.
- VI. From St. Mary's, or Orchard lane, to any part of the town, 1s. 6d.
- VII. From Above Bar to the quay, 1s. 3d.

All the above fares are double after eleven o'clock at night.

A

PERPETUAL TIDE-TABLE,

SHOWING

The Time of HIGH WATER at Southampton.

Moon's Age.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.		Moon's Age.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.		Morning.	Afternoon.
0	11 0	11 25	15	11 5	11 30
1	11 50		16	11 55	
2	0 15	0 40	17	0 20	0 45
3	1 5	1 30	18	1 10	1 35
4	1 55	2 20	19	2 0	2 25
5	2 45	3 10	20	2 50	3 15
6	3 35	4 0	21	3 40	4 5
7	4 25	4 50	22	4 30	4 55
8	5 15	5 40	23	5 20	5 45
9	6 5	6 30	24	6 10	6 35
10	6 55	7 20	25	7 0	7 25
11	7 45	8 10	26	7 50	8 15
12	8 35	9 0	27	8 40	9 5
13	9 25	9 50	28	9 30	9 55
14	10 15	10 40	29	10 20	10 45

Low water is five hours after every high water.

The Distances of Roads,

From Southampton to the principal Towns in England.

<i>To London, by Basingstoke.</i>		<i>Another Road, by Guildford.</i>	
Winchester	11 m. 6 f.	Farnham, as before, 39 m. 1 f.	
Popham-Lane	11 7	Guildford	10 2
Basingstoke	5 6	Epsom	16 2
Hook	6 2	Westminster Bridge	14 3
Hartford-Bridge	3 5		
Bagshot	9 2	Total	80 0
Egham	8 2		
Hounslow	8 3	<i>Another Road, by Kingston.</i>	
Brentford	2 2	Guildford, see above,	49 3
Hyde Park Corner	7 1	Ether	13 6
		Kingston	3 7
Total	74 4	Putney	5 7
		Hyde Park Corner	4 2
<i>Another Road, by Farnham.</i>			
Winchester	11 6	Total	77 1
Alresford	4 7	<i>The above distances are from</i>	
Alton	10 3	<i>Carey's Survey.</i>	
Farnham	9 1		
Bagshot	11 7	<i>To Salisbury.</i>	
Hyde Park Corner	26 0	Romsey	8
		Whiteparish	8
Total	77 0	Salisbury	17
<i>Another Road, over Northam Bridge.</i>			
Bishop's Waltham	10	Total	23
Alton	17	<i>Another Road, by Plattford.</i>	
Hyde Park Corner	47	Redbridge	4
		Plattford	7
Total	74	Salisbury	11
		Total	22

To Bath and Bristol.

Salisbury, as before,	22
Devizes	22
Bath	19
Bristol	12
	—
Total	75

Another Road.

Salisbury	22
Warminster	22
Bath	16
Bristol	12
	—

Total 72

To Exeter.

Salisbury	22
Shaftesbury	20
Milbourn Port	13
Sherborne	3
Yeovil	5
Crewkern	10
Axminster	13
Honiton	10
Exeter	16
	—

Total 112

Another Road.

Redbridge	4
Stony Cross	6
Ringwood	10
Winborne	10
Blandford	10
Piddletown	10
Dorchester	6
Bridport	15
Axminster	12
Honiton	10
Exeter	16
	—

Total 109

To the Land's End.

Exeter, as before,	109
Okehampton	22
Launceston	19
Bodmin	20
St. Michael	15
Truro	8
Helstone	17
Penzance	12
Land's End	11
	—

Total 233

Another Road.

St. Michael, as before,	185
Redruth	13
Penzance	19
Land's End	11
	—

228

To Falmouth.

Truro, as before,	193
Falmouth	12
	—

Total 205

To Plymouth.

Exeter, as before,	109
Chudleigh	10
Ashburton	9
Ivy Bridge	13
Plymouth	11
	—

Total 152

Another Road.

Exeter	109
Newton Bushel	15
Totnefs	8
Modbury	12
Plymouth	14
	—

Total 158

<i>To Portsmouth.</i>		<i>To Christchurch.</i>	
Botley	10	Lyndhurst	10
Fareham	8	Christchurch	13
Portsmouth	8		—
	—	Total	23
Total	26		
<i>Another Road, by Portsdown.</i>		<i>To Poole.</i>	
Botley	10	Ringwood	20
Wickham	4	Langham	8
Portsdown	6	Poole	6
Portsmouth	6		—
	—	Total	34
Total	26		
<i>Another Road, over Northam and Burfledon Bridges.</i>		<i>To Weymouth.</i>	
Burfledon	5	Ringwood	20
Titchfield	4	Winborne	10
Fareham	2	Blandford	10
Portsmouth	9	Dorchester	16
	—	Weymouth	8
Total	20		—
		Total	64
<i>To Gosport.</i>		<i>Another Road.</i>	
Botley	10	Winborne, as before,	30
Titchfield	6	Wareham	12
Gosport	7	Weymouth	16
	—		—
Total	23	Total	58
<i>Another Road, over Northam and Burfledon Bridges.</i>		<i>To Wells.</i>	
Titchfield	9	Salisbury	12
Gosport	7	Wilton	3
	—	Warminster	19
Total	16	Frome	7
		Wells	16
			—
		Total	67
<i>To Lymington.</i>		<i>To Reading.</i>	
Lyndhurst	10	Winchester	12
Lymington	8	Basingstoke	18
	—	Reading	17
Total	18		—
		Total	47

<i>To Taunton.</i>		<i>To Marlborough.</i>	
Shaftesbury, as before,	42	Andover, as before,	26
Sherborne	16	Marlborough	27
Yeovil	5		
Taunton	27	Total	53
Total	90	<i>To Gloucester.</i>	
<i>To Andover.</i>		Devizes, as before,	44
Romsey	8	Chippenham	11
Stockbridge	10	Malmesbury	10
Andover	8	Cirencester	12
Total	26	Gloucester	17
		Total	94
<i>To Oxford.</i>		<i>To Worcester.</i>	
Basingstoke	30	Gloucester, as before,	94
Aldermaston	9	Tewkesbury	11
Pangborne	9	Worcester	15
Wallingford	9	Total	120
Oxford	12		
Total	69	<i>To Hereford.</i>	
<i>Another Road.</i>		Gloucester, as before,	94
Winchester	12	Ross	16
Whitchurch	14	Hereford	13
Newbury	13	Total	123
Ilfley	10	<i>To Petersfield, over Northam</i>	
Abingdon	11	<i>Bridge.</i>	
Oxford	7	Bishop's Waltham	10
Total	67	Petersfield	14
		Total	24
<i>To Cambridge.</i>		<i>Another Road.</i>	
Oxford, as before,	67	Alresford	20
Bicester	13	Petersfield	13
Buckingham	12		
Newport Pagnel	14	Total	33
Bedford	13		
Cambridge	28		
Total	147		

*To Chichester, Brighthelmston,
Tunbridge Wells, Canterbury,
and Margate.*

Burfordon Bridge	5
Titchfield	4
Fareham	2
Havant	9
Chichester	9
Arundel	9
Findon	10
Brighthelmston	10
Lewes	8
Uckfield	8
Tunbridge Wells	14
Sittingborne	32
Canterbury	20
Margate	16

Total 156

Another Road to Margate.

Guildford, as before,	49
Dorking	13
Westerham	21
Maidstone	21
Sittingborne	12
Canterbury	20
Margate	16

152

To Shrewsbury and Chester.

Worcester, as before,	120
Kidderminster	15
Bridgenorth	17
Shrewsbury	20
Whitchurch	20
Chester	20

Total 212

*To Yarmouth in Norfolk,
through Chelmsford.*

London, as before,	74
Rumford	12
Chelmsford	17
Ipswich	40
Beccles	39
Yarmouth	15

Total 197

*To York, through Warwick,
Coventry, Derby, & Leeds.*

Oxford, as before,	67
Shipston	28
Warwick	16
Coventry	10
Burton on Trent	32
Derby	11
Chesterfield	24
Leeds	43
York	22

Total 253

*To Peterborough, by North-
ampton.*

Oxford, as before,	67
Brackley	23
Northampton	20
Wellingborough	11
Oundle	19
Peterborough	12

Total 152

THE END.

Published by T. Baker and Son.

A WALK through SOUTHAMPTON;

Illustrated with Plates of its Antiquities;

By Sir HENRY C. ENGLEFIELD, Bart. F. R. S. & F. A. S.

Post octavo.—5s. in boards.—On large paper, 9s.

A neatly engraved PLAN of Southampton,

From an actual Survey newly taken.

Price 1s. 6d. or on large paper, 2s.

A COMPANION

In a TOUR round SOUTHAMPTON:

Comprehending various Particulars, Ancient and Modern, of New-Forest, Lymington, Christchurch, Romsey, Bishop's Waltham, Titchfield, &c. and a Tour of the Isle of Wight; with Notices of the Villages, Gentlemen's Seats, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c. occurring in the different Roads described.—Second edition, improved and enlarged, price, in boards, 3s. 6d.

See a very favourable Character of this Work in the New London Review for May, 1800, p. 477.

A PLAN of the Roads, Gentlemen's Seats, &c,

12 Miles round Southampton:

WITH THE ISLE OF WIGHT:

Intended as a Directory for Gentlemen in their Rides round Southampton, and in the Isle of Wight. Price 2s. 6d.

A COMPANION in a VISIT to NETLEY
ABBEY :

To which is annexed, Netley Abbey, an Elegy, by
George Keate, esq: with an Inside View of the
Abbey.—Price 1s.

*See a Recommendation of the above in the Monthly Review
for January, 1801.*

An Attempt to ascertain the SITUATION
of the Ancient CLAUSENTUM :

By the Rev. R. Warner, of Bath.—4to. sewed, 2s.

The HISTORY of the ISLE of WIGHT,

Military, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Natural; with a
View of its Agriculture : Illustrated with a Map of
the Island, View of the Needle Rocks, &c : by the
Rev. R. Warner.—Price 6s. in boards.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

*An extensive Collection of Books on
Sale,*

Catalogues of which may be had gratis at the Library.



